

# 300 Libyan air students must leave

● Mrs Thatcher announced that more than 300 Libyan student engineers and pilots must leave Britain by May 31  
● A mysterious Arab group has claimed responsibility for assassinating a British businessman in France  
● The 22 Libyans expelled by the Home Secretary for "national security" reasons left Heathrow for Tripoli  
● The French Government has stepped up its missile defences along the Mediterranean coast

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister announced yesterday that more than 300 Libyan student engineers and pilots would be expected to leave Britain after new government directions to ban all practical training work on aircraft.

A majority of the students are expected to have left the country by the end of next month and, if necessary, deportation orders will be issued. Given the pattern of Anglo-Libyan relations, retaliation can be expected from Tripoli.

Mrs Thatcher said in a written Commons reply that directions had been issued by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, to stop the aviation engineering trainees having access to aircraft "except as passengers" and that trainee pilots would be prevented from flying solo.

"The effect of these measures," she said, "will be that such trainees will be unable to complete their courses or obtain qualifications. In that event their current basis of stay will no longer exist and they will be expected to leave."

The backdoor expulsions have been made necessary by the limitations on the 1971 Immigration Act powers of Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, to deport people whose presence is not conducive to the public good in the interests of national security.

Mr Hurd told the Commons on Tuesday that he was expelling 21 Libyan nationals because they were "organizing Libyan student activity in the

United Kingdom in support of the Gadhafi regime.

But he said that his powers of deportation were limited by criteria which were "defined clearly in law."

Mrs Thatcher said that Mr Hurd would not hesitate to use his powers to curtail the Libyans stay or initiate deportation action in appropriate cases, if they failed to leave voluntarily.

Letters, page 9

On the latest figures available to the Transport Department, there were 334 Libyan trainees in Britain last week: 157 trainee engineers with British Airways at Heathrow; 51 with Air UK at Norwich; 47 with Aviation-Tradex at Stanstead; 21 with British Caledonian at Gatwick; and four with the Aeronautical Training Group at Luton.

There were also 27 trainee mechanics at Perth; 11 trainee mechanics and 13 trainee pilots with the Air Training School at Kidlington, near Oxford; and three trainee pilots with Trent Air Services at Cranfield, Bedfordshire.

If any of the students are critics of the Gadhafi regime and would be threatened by a forced return to Libya, their cases will be carefully examined by Mr Hurd.

Mr Ridley, who failed to make a Commons announcement of his decision, said in an interview on the BBC radio *World at One* programme: "It's entirely a security decision. I don't think it would be

right and I don't think the public would understand it, if we allowed Libyans to train on civilian aircraft which are being maintained and repaired and which might be going into service the day after they finished with them. There's always a risk there."

As for the student pilots, he said: "I don't think, again, the public would understand if Libyan pilots were flying solo around Britain and were able to go to any part of Britain they chose. So I feel, reluctantly, that this must be done for security reasons."

But Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, last night attacked the Prime Minister and President Reagan for refusing to pay "the price that a real assault on terrorism requires."

He told a by-election meeting at Duffield in West Derbyshire: "A trade and financial boycott by the United States and its European allies would have had a devastating impact on the Libyan economy."

"There are two reasons why the Prime Minister opposes sanctions, both equally shameful. She cannot bring herself, any more than can President Reagan, to interfere with the right of large and powerful companies to make money."

"Secondly, she knows that if she were to agree to economic sanctions against state-sponsored terrorism in Libya, the case for using economic sanctions against state-sponsored terrorism in South Africa would be overwhelming."



Clenched-fist salutes for Colonel Gadhafi as expelled Libyans walk to the plane for Tripoli.

## Deported Libyans flown out

By Richard Dowden

The 22 Libyans ordered to be deported for "national security" reasons were put on board a Libyan Arab Airlines aircraft at Heathrow yesterday bound for Tripoli.

Amid tight but discreet security, a green police van with darkened windows escorted by five police vehicles drove straight from Paddington Green police station in west London to the aircraft waiting at Terminal 2.

It is thought that about a quarter of the arriving passengers on the plane were western journalists expelled by Tripoli.

The men were chanting as the bus drew up. As each was ordered off the bus and climbed into the Boeing 727 all but four punched the air with clenched fists and shouted support of Gadhafi.

Airline staff gave waving journalists photos and pictures of Gadhafi's adopted daughter, Hana, who died in the recent US bombing.

There was no sign of an Army presence, and only a few police armed with sub-machine guns. But a helicopter hovered nearby and there were many police dogs.

Twenty-one of the Libyans, who are mainly students, were picked up throughout Britain at dawn on Tuesday; the other the next day. The Home Office said they had been involved in revolutionary activity and that



An armed policeman keeping close watch on the expulsions.

their presence was not conducive to the public good.

A friend of one of the deported men denied that he was politically involved. "I do not know why he is being expelled," he said of his friend, Hashim, a business student at the International University at Watford. "He did nothing. It's a political act. We have no quarrel with Britain. It's the Americans."

● MADRID: Spain yesterday ordered the expulsion of 11 Libyans, including a diplomat and two other members of the Libyan Embassy staff in Madrid, after the recent European agreement to limit Libyan

diplomatic representations (Harry Debelius writes).

The others were teachers and students from an Arab school in Madrid.

● PARIS: France yesterday announced limits on the movement and numbers of Libyan diplomats and nationals, in line with the EEC package (AFF reports).

The Foreign Ministry said that staff at the Paris embassy and Marseilles consulate would be confined to their immediate areas and numbers cut, and that visa applications by Libyans would be reviewed.

About 30 Libyans have diplomatic status in France.

## Satanist given seven years

By Paul Valley

Derry Mainwaring Knight, still protesting that he was a Satanist, was jailed for seven years at Maidstone Crown Court yesterday after being found guilty on all 19 counts of obtaining money by deception.

After the unanimous verdict, Judge Neil Denison said that the evidence had been compelling.

It had been a "clever, calculated and above all callous fraud, the seriousness of which lies not in the large sums of money involved but in what seems to me to be a cynical manipulation of the Christian beliefs of so many good people."

Knight, aged 40, formerly of Dornland, near East Grinstead, West Sussex, was found guilty of obtaining a total of £216,000 on 45 separate occasions from a group of wealthy Christians in East Sussex.

He had claimed he would use the money to buy his way to the top of a nationwide Satanist organization and then destroy the order from within. In fact he spent the money on exotic cars, expensive clothes and jewellery, and high living.

"I am satisfied that somewhere he'll have a lot of this money tucked away. I don't know how much and I don't know where it is," the judge added. In the light of that, Knight was fined £50,000 and if he does not pay, will serve an extra two years in prison.

Mr Michael West, counsel for the defence, said before sentence was passed that Knight continued to maintain that he was a Satanist. In mitigation he added that despite all the queries raised about Knight's story, the Christian donors had continued over a seven-month period to "trust money upon him" and that no senior churchman had attempted to stop them.

Some of the donors still believed Knight's story and were determined to continue to help him from Satanism, Mr West said.

In his summing-up the judge had earlier criticized the Rev John Baker, leader of the Christian group, and Rector of Newick, East Sussex.

The 36-day trial is estimated to have cost £1 million.

Mr Baker's wife, Alison, later visited Knight in the court cells with a change of clothing and cigarettes.

"He was expecting to be found guilty from about a quarter of the way through the trial, but he is disappointed with the severe sentence," she said.

Web of fantasy, Bishop speaks, page 3

## Simple funeral for the Duchess

By Alan Hamilton

The body of the Duchess of Windsor is to be flown to Britain from Paris tomorrow in preparation for burial beside her husband at Frogmore, in Windsor.

The coffin, now lying at the Duchess's home off the Bois de Boulogne on the outskirts of Paris, will be brought by an RAF VC10, accompanied by the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Airlee, and a ceremonial RAF hearse party.

It will be met at RAF Benson, Oxfordshire, by the Duke of Gloucester, who will accompany it to St George's Chapel, Windsor, where it will lie in state. The Memorial Chapel, dedicated by Queen Victoria to the memory of her husband, until the funeral on Tuesday afternoon.

Burial in the Royal Family's plot at Frogmore will be a strictly private affair, attended only by family members including the Queen and the Queen Mother. The preceding funeral service at St George's Chapel will be attended by a beaver party from the Welsh Guards, who will transport the Duchess's body to its rest under the plane tree where her husband lies.

The Queen has decided that there will be no court mourning, which on the death of an intimate member of the family, normally lasts for six months and would have interfered with the wedding plans of Prince Andrew and Miss Sarah Ferguson.

A period of family mourning began at noon yesterday, at the end of the State visit of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain, and will last until after the funeral on Tuesday. It means that the Royal Family will cancel social engagements until then, except those for charity.

The only public observance to the Duchess's death will be the flying of flags at half-mast on Tuesday.

● More than 80 love letters written by the Duchess of Windsor to Edward VIII before their marriage are to be published next month by Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

The Duchess's lawyer and confidante, Maître Suzanne Blum, has been quoted as saying the letters are "tender, maternal and evocative."

It is believed they reveal the Duke to be a much weaker person than the Duchess.

● The mystery surrounding the Duchess of Windsor's "vanished" Royal jewels deepened yesterday when Maître Suzanne Blum, said: "There never were any."

A fortune in emeralds was said to have been part of a multi-million pound collection amassed by the Duchess, and had allegedly not been seen for about 47 years.

## Monday

### The 40s dynasty



Joan Collins was first, but now it's fun and fashionable to be glittering and glamorous... and over 40

## Portfolio Gold

● There is £20,000 to be won in The Times Portfolio Gold competition today - £15,000 in the weekly competition, double the usual amount because there was no winner last weekend, and the regular daily prize of £4,000.

● Yesterday's £4,000 prize was won outright - details, page 3.  
● You will need the new Portfolio Gold card to play the game. Details of where to obtain a card if you have any difficulty getting one from your newsagent appear on page 3.  
● Portfolio Gold list, page 24; weekly summary, page 20; rules and how to play, 36.

## On this day

On April 26, 1920, some of the 300 British refugees from Soviet Russia, who had just landed in Southampton described the dangerous and squalid conditions in Moscow and Petrograd

|                |          |              |       |
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## Arab group claims killing in Lyons

From Diana Geddes, Paris

A mysterious Arab group has claimed responsibility for the assassination yesterday of Mr Kenneth Marston, aged 43, the British managing director of the Lyons-based American company Black and Decker.

Mr Marston was shot down on the doorstep of his home at Ecullay, on the north-western outskirts of Lyons. He was hit in the chest with two bullets fired from a rifle normally used for wild boar hunting. He died two hours later, with his wife, Mary, and ten-year-old daughter at his side.

Mme Jacqueline Martin, who lived opposite the Marstons, said her neighbour burst into her home about 8am screaming "They've killed him! They've killed him!"

She said she immediately went to the Englishman's home. "His body was lying across the doorstep. Beside him was his little girl. I was very surprised by her behaviour - very calm, and she said to me in impeccable French: 'I want to stay here so I can tell the police that I saw someone running away, in black, wearing a balaclava helmet'."

Responsibility for the assassination was claimed in calls to two French agencies yesterday afternoon.

In the first call, a man speaking French with a strong Arab accent, said: "We are an Arab group. We claim the attack carried out this morning against the head of Black and Decker in reprisal for the American... (inaudible word)."

In the call to the second agency, the speaker said something inaudible followed by the word "Arab" before warning: "We will destroy all English and American capitalist interests throughout the world."

Police, however, have not been ruled out the possibility that the killing was connected with recent burglaries at the Black and Decker Lyons headquarters which led last month to the arrest and imprisonment of a suspected leading figure in the city's underworld, Jean Schneebek.

Two long-standing Conservative MPs, Mr Norman St John-Stevens and Sir Edward du Cann, last night announced that they would not stand at the next general election.

Their retirement brings to 26 the number of Conservative MPs who have said they will be standing down. Mr St John-Stevens, MP for Chelmsford for 22 years and a former Cabinet member, said he had found his new job as chairman of the Fine Arts Commission much more demanding than expected, and felt unable to nurse what had become, with successive redistributions, a marginal seat.

Aged 56, he has twice been a Minister of Arts and was also Leader of the House and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

At the last election, Mr St John-Stevens was returned with a majority of just 378

ahead of the long-standing Liberal candidate for the Alliance, Mr Stuart Mole. There is a clear threat that the seat will fall to the Alliance at the next election.

Mr St John-Stevens said in a letter to his constituency association: "I believe Chelmsford now needs someone to devote themselves to the seat virtually full-time."

Sir Edward has represented Taunton for 30 years, which was twice the average time of most MPs, he told his constituents last night. He has served as a Trade and Treasury minister and is a former chairman of the Conservative Party, the Tory backbench 1922 committee, the Conservative Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee and the Commons Public Accounts Committee. He has also been chairman of Lanhro since 1984.

At the last election, Sir Edward, aged 61, said that he can take into account the fact that whoever was elected might have another five years to serve at Westminster. Although he felt young and strong enough to carry on it was more than high time "that I gave more time to my own affairs and to my family, both of which, I am sorry to say, have taken a secondary place during the whole of my married life."

At the last general election, the voting in Chelmsford was: St John-Stevens (C) 29,824; Mole (L/All) 29,446; Playford (Lab) 3,208; Wake (Ind) 127. Conservative majority: 378.

The voting in Taunton was: du Cann (C) 28,112; Cocks (SDP/All) 15,545; Gray (Lab) 9,498. Conservative majority: 12,567.

De Cann speech, page 2

## Oil fall pushes Britain to record trade deficit

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain's overseas trade was in record deficit last month because of the fall in the value of oil exports and a strong rise in imports. The pound lost ground against most currencies yesterday but share prices rose.

There was a deficit on visible trade of £1,138 million last month, £800 million worse than in February and bigger by £264 million than the previous record deficit, £874 million in October 1984.

After allowing for net earnings on the invisible items of trade, including tourism and the City, the current account was in deficit by £538 million, a record. This compared with a surplus of £262 million in February and a previous worst

figure of £434 million in March last year.

The trio of unwelcome records was completed by a deficit on trade in manufactures of £786 million, more than double the February figure.

The oil surplus slumped last month, from £685 million to £397 million, as oil exports dropped in value by £360 million. The pound gained slightly against a weak dollar, rising to \$1.5367 from \$1.5355 on Thursday. But it fell against the mark and most other currencies and the sterling index was down 0.5 at 75.9.

Later in New York, the pound rose to \$1.5445.

Worst deficit, page 21

## EEC deal aids UK farmers

From a Correspondent

EEC agriculture ministers have reached a compromise on agricultural prices for the 1986-87 marketing year which will be reasonably good for British farmers, without being a heavy drain on the resources of consumers.

The package involves a freeze in prices paid to farmers for most products but will almost certainly involve a fall in the price of grains sold in Britain.

It also ensures that the EEC's milk quota will be cut by 3 per cent by spring 1989, including a 3 per cent cut in Britain's 15.8 million tonne share.

However, European taxpayers are going to have to stump up about £960 million to pay for agricultural policy spending which goes beyond the existing Community budget.

Although the finance ministers could still veto the package when they meet next week, experts believe they are unlikely to make more than token adjustments.

But Mr Michael Jopling, the British Agriculture Minister, claimed yesterday that the package would have a negligible effect on food prices in Britain. His experts estimated that butter would go up by about 1p to 1.5p a pound, but there would be little change in the price of beef and pork, and poultry prices would fall.

To the farmer, however, the package will mean a substantial increase in prices because of a devaluation of the "green pound", the special exchange rate used in calculating agricultural prices, which are fixed in European Currency Units.

The devaluation was a crucial factor on page 20, col 4

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# Long contracts sought to ease fears on Royal Ordnance float

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

The Government has been warned that plans to privatize the Royal Ordnance munitions factories, which are due to be floated on the stock market in July, may have to be scrapped unless it gives guarantees of long-term work.

Ministry of Defence officials have been given three weeks to come up with contracts stretching over several years which would enable the company to be sold successfully to investors.

Doubts in the City over the viability of the flotation have been heightened by the Government's decision to award the £130 million contract to build the first of the Royal Navy's new support vessels to a competitor of the newly privatized Tyne side shipyard, Swan Hunter.

The decision has considerably undermined City confidence in companies that rely heavily on the Ministry of Defence for their work.

Treasury expectations of the probable proceeds of the Royal Ordnance flotation have had to be drastically reduced in the past year because of the effects of the MoD's new

competitive tendering policy on the armaments factories.

Several munitions contracts that would in the past have gone automatically to the Royal Ordnance factories have been placed overseas or with private British companies.

N.M. Rothschild, the City merchant bank advising the Government on the flotation, now expects the issue to raise £150 million to £200 million against an initial target of about £450 million.

Approximately 80 per cent of Royal Ordnance sales are to the Ministry of Defence. The company believes that guarantees of a significant proportion of this workload being maintained will be necessary to attract City investors.

However, any guarantees of this sort would go against the Government's stated aim of competitive fixed-price tendering for MoD contracts.

Figures due to be released in the third week of May are expected to show that Royal Ordnance made pre-tax profits of about £25 million in 1985 against only £633,000 in the previous nine months.

## Double jeopardy policy changes

By Stephen Johnson, Parliamentary Staff

Crime suspects who have been officially told they will not be prosecuted may no longer be immune from court action if new evidence comes to light, MPs were told yesterday.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General, told the Commons that in exceptional circumstances the policy of double jeopardy will be overridden where a review of the case showed that a prosecution appeared to be in the public interest.

The part reversal of policy was announced during a short debate on the case of Mr John Williams, of Luton, Bedfordshire, whose death from a drug overdose led to the first successful private prosecution for manslaughter this century.

Mr Graham Bright, Conservative MP for Luton South, reminded Sir Patrick of the Director of Public Prosecutions' repeated refusals to bring a case against Gary Austin, aged 24, the man responsible for leading Mr Williams to have the fatal injection, because of lack of firm evidence.

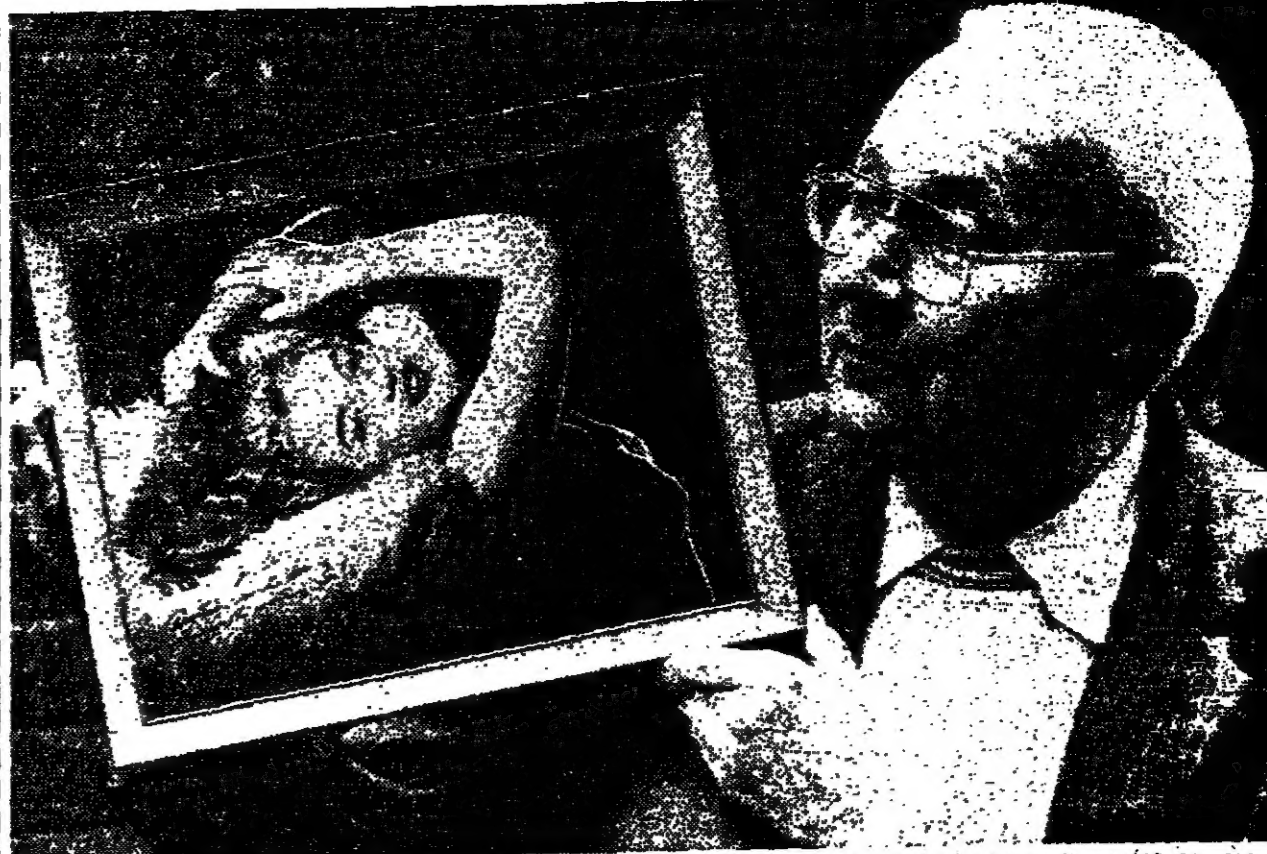
Sir Patrick said Austin had twice been told he would not be prosecuted. However, significant advances were made in the study of Palfium, the drug which caused the Mr Williams' death, and his mother had launched a campaign to gather the proof she needed for a successful private prosecution.

Sir Patrick conceded that even after a *prima facie* case had been established against Austin, the DPP thought that the double jeopardy policy should be observed—and so stuck to the decision not to prosecute.

"In very rare cases, a decision has been expressed to have been taken only 'on the present state of the evidence', he said. But although the DPP had agreed to revise the practice, such action would be taken only in exceptional cases.

Sir Patrick said that the claim by Mrs Williams for costs in the magistrates' court had been or would be paid.

However, the Attorney General had agreed to represent her at her High Court action to get her son's death certificate amended.



An art dealer from New York with a photograph of Marilyn Monroe taken in the late 1940s which he bought for £17,600 at Sotheby's, London, yesterday. The inscription to the photograph, Bill Barnside, reads: "To Bill, Anything worth having is worth waiting for! Love Marilyn" (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

## Students disrupt free speech talk

By Tim Jones

Jeering students were warned yesterday that unless they conceded the right of political opponents to be heard the Government might compel universities to allow freedom of speech on campuses.

The warning was given by Mr Fred Silvester, MP for Manchester, Withington, as more than 100 left-wing students attempted to disrupt a meeting on free speech organized by the Conservative Association at Bristol University.

Facing a barrage of screaming, foot stamping and obscenities, Mr Silvester told 500 other students in the audience: "You are either going to support this campaign for free speech or deteriorate and submit under threat."

Mr Silvester has introduced a Private Member's Bill in Parliament which he hopes will make universities take action against students determined to wreck meetings.

The greatest roar of chanting was reserved for Mr John Carlisle, Tory MP for Luton North, a favourite target because of his views on South Africa.

Ignoring cries of "fascist" and "racist", Mr Carlisle said he was pleased that in Bristol at least he had been allowed to address a meeting. Previous attempts to talk to students at Bradford, Oxford and Norwich had failed because of the possibility of violent incidents.

Making himself heard through a microphone in spite of the fire alarm being activated, Mr Carlisle shouted: "You won't stop us because we believe in the fundamental principle of democracy."

Mr Carlisle said he opposed economic or sporting sanctions against South Africa and said he wished to see apartheid abolished peacefully.

Mr Michael Stern, MP for Bristol North, condemned the demonstrators.

Yesterday, the universities disciplinary committee continued hearing allegations over disruption at lectures given by Professor John Vincent, who is also a columnist for *The Sun* newspaper.

The result of the hearing against 15 students will be made known in about two weeks.

## Judge bars Tory plan for council

A High Court judge yesterday blocked an attempt by Conservative councillors in the London borough of Lambeth to use their new-found majority to revise council spending plans.

The Tories became the majority group last month when the Labour Leader, Mr Ted Knight, and 30 colleagues were disqualified from office for their delay in setting last year's rate. A council meeting was scheduled last night to push through a new, lower, rate and overhaul Lambeth's budget.

But three and a half hours before the meeting was due to begin, Mr Justice Mann granted three Labour supporters court orders preventing any decisions being taken on contentious financial matters.

The ruling was greeted with delight by Labour, who expect to recover their majority in next month's local elections.

The judge said Labour had a strongly arguable case that the Lambeth Tory group breached the Local Government Act, 1972, by failing to give sufficient notice of the proposals to be debated at the meeting.

The judge granted Labour permission to challenge the Tory plans at a full court hearing. In the meantime, he has granted court orders preventing the fixing of a new rate, the adjustment of the council budget, the increase of council house rents and an addition to capital estimates in connection with council house repairs.

It was "scarcely arguable" that the Tories had given sufficient specification of the business intended to be transacted at tonight's meeting, the judge said.

He rejected Tory claims that a summons to attend the meeting gave enough information about intended business. Labour's case was so "strongly arguable" that it warranted injunctions to preserve the status quo, until a full trial.

Outside court, a Labour spokesman said the judge's interim ruling had put paid to the Tory plans, since the trial of the dispute was unlikely to take place before next month's elections.

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## Prince is convicted of dealing in cocaine

A Saudi prince was convicted yesterday of cocaine dealing. But Prince Mashour Ben Saud Aziz, aged 34, was cleared of conspiracy to import the drug into Britain.

The Prince, twenty-fourth son of the late King Saud and the nephew of the Saudi ruler King Fahd, will be sentenced on Monday at Knightsbridge Crown Court.

Prince Mashour, of Cheval Place, Knightsbridge, west London, admitted to the court that he had an £800-a-week drug habit and had pleaded guilty to possessing cocaine.

At the end of a 15-week trial, the jury unanimously found him guilty of possessing the drug with intent to supply. But they found him not guilty on two charges of conspiring with others to import the drug from Amsterdam.

The prosecution had alleged that the Prince was the financial mastermind behind the drug smuggling ring.

Prince Mashour admitted handing quantities of the drug to friends, but claimed he squandered most of his £30,000-a-month allowance on prostitutes.

The Prince's former aide, Andrew Jamieson, aged 26, of Gilbert Place, Holborn, central London, was convicted on two charges of cocaine dealing.

Another defendant, Dim "Broncho" Sadler, aged 24, of Brentwood Road, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, was convicted of conspiracy to import and supply cocaine.

Mr Justice Mann, aged 25, cleared Dim of importing cocaine. Harvey Savory, aged 33, of Ryden Terrace, St John's Wood, north-west London, was cleared of two charges of conspiracy to import cocaine and cannabis but faces a further charge of importing cocaine.

The jury retired to consider verdicts against three other defendants and has yet to return verdicts today on the other three defendants.

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## Scotland's 'model for regions'

By Our Political Staff

Fragmented responsibility in Whitehall for regional development policy was less effective in encouraging industry than the system in Scotland, Mr Leon Brittan, former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in Strathclyde yesterday.

"It is hardly surprising that with such a proliferation of bodies and government departments with different powers and functions, many people in the English regions should look with increasing interest at the way in which such matters are handled north of the border," he told Strathclyde University Conservative Association.

In Scotland one department—the Scottish Office—and one public body—the Scottish Development Agency—were able to tackle in a unified and comprehensive way development tasks exercised by a variety of bodies coming under at least three ministries, Mr Brittan said.

The agency helped small businesses, encouraged rural development, administered industrial estates, improved derelict land, supported technical innovation, stimulated inward investment and provided venture capital, he said.

## Labour 'has become the listening party'

By George Hill

The Labour Party does not put dogma or ideology first, Mr Jeffrey Rooker, spokesman on housing, said yesterday.

Continuing the party leadership's campaign to reassure voters that Labour has moved away from extremist policies, he claimed that the party had no need to be "coy" about its record towards home-owners as well as tenants.

"The Labour Party has become the listening party," he said, plundering one of the Big Four banks' publicity.

"Listening to people so that we can take a fresh look at old problems. It is an attitude

## Security tight for meeting

By Ronald Faux

Tight security surrounded the Gleneagles Hotel in Perthshire yesterday for the opening of the Bilderberg Conference, the annual meeting of internationally eminent politicians, leaders and industrialists.

The five-star hotel was closed to the public and sealed by police as the "great and the good", as one observer called the delegates, gathered to discuss topics of world moment in privacy. Journalists were kept at bay at the hotel gates.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Prince of Wales are said to be among those meeting over the weekend, but the organizers kept their guest list a close secret yesterday.

Journalists were told there would be no facilities for them and no final round-up announcement of any conclusions reached during the conference.

A police officer at the gates said that the hotel grounds were a "no-go" area. All roads into Gleneagles had been blocked.

The Bilderberg meetings began in 1952 under the aegis of Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands. The first was at the Bilderberg Hotel, Oostbeek. Since then there has been such a meeting every year.

## Labour to aid carers

By Our Political Staff

A future Labour Government would give financial and social help to carers, Mr Michael Meacher, Labour health and social services spokesman, said last night.

He promised an extension to the invalid care allowance for married and cohabiting women who cared for relatives at home and the appointment

of a carers' liaison officer, he said: "We do not accept the Government's feeble excuse that it cannot afford £85 million to pay 96,000 women invalid care allowance, particularly when that same Government is prepared to pay private nursing homes £250 per week to look after an elderly person."

He promised that leasehold reform would be extended to flat dwellers by a future Labour government.

## Fowler in pledge to nurses

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Nurses will not be made homeless as a result of the sale of nurses' homes and other health service residential property now taking place, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, pledged yesterday.

He was attempting to head off mounting criticism of the policy from the Royal College of Nursing.

It is claimed that up to 50,000 nurses could be affected by the sell-off of "surplus" houses, homes and flats, with health authorities being encouraged to restrict the supply of homes chiefly to students.

Mr Fowler said yesterday that the policy of rationalizing NHS accommodation, which could in theory raise £170 million or more for the health service, "is not a policy of eviction."

He said in a written answer to Mr David Evennett, Conservative MP for Erit and Crayford: "No one will be required to move from their present accommodation as part of this policy without being offered a suitable alternative place to live."

"Overall the policy will provide accommodation for staff who need it while at the same time releasing resources for the development of the health service."

The decision to sell off nurses' and other residential accommodation came after a scrutiny which estimated that at any one time 30 per cent of the property was empty.



The Princess stepping out in the sunshine at the training college in Reading yesterday (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

## Princess in black for nursery school visit

The Princess of Wales was dressed in black yesterday when she visited a nursery training school in Reading, Berkshire, the day after the death of the Duchess of Windsor.

Wearing a black and grey pin-stripe coat-dress with black handbags and shoes and a black and white pearl necklace, the Princess was greeted in the sunshine by cheering children and students at Children's Nursery Training College.

Mr Gordon Palmer, the

Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, and Mrs Pamela Townsend, the college principal, were presented to the Princess, who was given an educational walk-chart made by second-year students. It showed a light-house and lifeboat decorated with the faces of her children, Prince William and Prince Henry.

During a tour of the toddler nursery, Thomas Jacobs, aged 19 months, knocked her on the nose with a bunch of daffodils. "Well, it is the thought that counts", the Princess said.

## Officer's secret court case

By Craig Seton

West Midlands police yesterday denied any involvement in arrangements for a court case involving a senior officer on drink driving charges to be heard 10 days earlier than scheduled.

No members of the Press were in court when Supt Tony Baldwin, aged 43, who acts as liaison officer between the police force and the Home Office, appeared before Birmingham magistrates on April 15.

West Midlands police had said that he was due to appear before magistrates yesterday, but the case was heard last week.

Supt Baldwin, who could now face disciplinary proceedings, was banned from driving for 15 months and fined £150 for failing to provide breath specimens - for analysis. He had denied the charge, which arose from his arrest on the M6 on January 2. He was fined a total of £55.

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in the Commons that the Government had accepted the board's recommendation to abandon the sale because none of the bids was acceptable.

Sir Edward said yesterday that ministers had shown "a lack of clear-mindedness" at the beginning of their sell-off plans and then "weakness in the face of opposition to the sale from the BL board."

He believed that a "great opportunity" had been missed, saying: "It is a shame not just for the company and the workforce but from the point of view of the Government which has made itself look very foolish."

"I think the Government has done itself immense harm in its relationship with the City over this."

When the BL board meeting to consider the four rival bids ended on Tuesday, it was a fifth option that prevailed: to retain Land-Rover within BL while preparing it for privatization.

Mr Channon, speaking on the same programme as Sir Edward, strongly defended his decision, saying he did not believe Land-Rover had suffered "any lasting damage" from the uncertainty.

## Du Cann attack over BL

Sir Edward Du Cann, the influential Tory MP and chairman of the Lomrho group, one of the companies bidding for Land-Rover, yesterday attacked the Government's behaviour as "muddled" and "very foolish."

Sir Edward, MP for Taunton and a former chairman of the Tory backbench 1922 Committee, said on the BBC Radio Four *Today* programme that he had "no sympathy with them whatsoever."

The Government announced on Thursday that plans to sell off Land Rover and other parts of the BL commercial vehicles operation had been shelved.

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## Court order challenged

A court order obtained by the Metropolitan Police requiring disclosure of confidential papers during an investigation into alleged fraud in the running of community groups in Tottenham, north London, is being challenged in the High Court.

Three community groups on the Broadwater Farm Estate and an accounting were granted leave yesterday to appeal against the granting of the order. The appeal will be heard on Wednesday.

## Big race jewel theft charges

Two men appeared before magistrates at Southolt, Merseyside, yesterday charged with stealing £250,000 of jewellery from Mrs Georgina Brown, the wife of the chairman of Seagraves, the Grand National sponsors.

Christopher Alfieri, 27, of Leicester Road, Sale, Manchester, and Graham Walker, 34, of Queens Drive, Liverpool, both jewellers, were remanded in custody for a week, accused of their theft from an hotel before the race in April.

## Action against Equity ban

A High Court judge will be asked next Wednesday to order the actors' union Equity to lift its ban on members appearing in South Africa.

Marius Goring, a former vice-president of Equity, is bringing an action seeking a declaration that the union exceeded its powers when it imposed the ban after a ballot of members. Mr Goring is suing on behalf of Equity members opposed to the ban.

## Plea for house rejected

The National Heritage Memorial Fund has rejected an application for funds to save Monkton House, which has been described as "a ruin and total work of art."

The house in West Dean, West Sussex, was designed by Lutyens in 1902.

The National Heritage Memorial Fund has rejected an application for funds to save Monkton House, which has been described as "a ruin and total work of art."

The house in West Dean, West



# Web of religious deceit trapped aristocrats and an MP's wife

## How 'Satanist' conman persuaded vicar to net him over £200,000

By Paul Valley

Whether Derry Mainwaring Knight was a Satanist or a conman, or both, never seemed the question at the centre of the trial which ended yesterday at Maidstone Crown Court.

The real puzzle was always the seeming nonchalance with which a group of aristocrats and wealthy country folk were prepared to hand over money totalling more than £200,000.

The first suggestion was that some Masonic intrigue was involved. The notion was prompted by an unprecedented statement by the judge before the trial began, in which he warned potential jurors that anyone connected with Freemasonry would be excused service as the case might prove embarrassing for them.

This proved to be a red herring. Masonry had links to a particular group of which it had been claimed Knight was a member but, faced with the possibility of expert testimony on the cult, he chose not to repeat the claim in court.

But the true answer proved no less intriguing.

### An atmosphere of religious fervour

The decisions to donate such large amounts were taken by the principal donors in an atmosphere of religious fervour in which they felt themselves to be in receipt of direct messages from God in the form of pictures, signs, voices, providential coincidences and a divine warning to distrust the senior investigating policeman as "a man with five faces".

Into this crucible was thrown the final ingredient. In any other circumstance it would have been immediately identified as a ludicrous fantasy. But in a circle which already included God, the Devil, a brace of vicarages, an earl, the wife of an MP and a former High Sheriff of East Sussex, it somehow did not seem too fanciful to be told that the head of the counter-church they were setting out to smash was Lord Whitelaw, the deputy Prime Minister.

Derry Mainwaring Knight was giving out religious leaflets door to door in the village of Newick, East Sussex, when he first met the rector, the Rev John Baker.

Within three months the ex-

convict had told the rector the story of his life, beginning with his grandmother's involvement in the black arts and ending shortly after he was "born again" when God spoke to him as he sat on the roof of Hull Prison during a demonstration. Knight had been serving a sentence for rape.

By February 1984 Knight had moved into the rectory to live in the attic. By the following month Mr Baker had raised £24,925 from local Christians to pay off what Knight claimed were debts to unspecified moneylenders.

In fact a good deal of the money was ultimately spent on his girlfriend, Angela Murdoch, and on entertaining girls such as Samantha Sprackling, a dancer, and Julie Tremain a prostitute.

Within 48 hours Knight fell into a trance in which he informed the rector that he had been dedicated to Lucifer at the age of eight and that he held high office in a Satanist order based in Essex.

Within six weeks, by May 21, Mr Baker had raised a further £18,900, which he paid in cash to Knight, who said he needed it to repay Satanist debts as a prelude to leaving the order.

When that source showed signs of drying up, Knight made the sudden disclosure that he was bound to Satanism by certain items of regalia which he had to purchase and then destroy. Within three months the rector had handed over £12,435 more.

In September 1984, Knight announced that further artefacts existed which enabled him to be controlled from afar through two platinum discs inserted in his forehead by a Satanist surgeon.

They were invisible to X-rays because of their demonic origin, he announced. By October 22 Mr Baker had given Knight another £34,750 in used £50 notes.

By November, the rector had begun a fifth series of payments for a different set of regalia, which would enable Knight to take over as Britain's chief Satanist.

By February 14, 1985 the rector had donated £98,500 in used £50 and £20 notes. By May 10 a further £25,600 had changed hands to repay a new Satanist debt.

Mr Baker had approached wealthy local people who were

mostly sympathetic to his own evangelical approach to religion. One such was Mrs Susan Sainsbury, the wife of Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Conservative MP for Hove, and a millionaire member of the supermarket family. She had been "born again" in 1975. Over a period she gave him £79,895.

Mr Michael Warren, a farmer, magistrate and former High Sheriff, another evangelical Christian, gave £36,000. Lord Hampden, a committed Christian, paid £39,250. Mr Gordon Scott, a company director and officer of a Christian trust, gave £25,000. Other donors included Lord and Lady Brentford and Lord March.

It was while the third tranche of money was being collected that Dr Eric Kemp, Bishop of Chichester, became concerned. He met Knight and asked a number of Anglican specialists in the occult and Satanism to intervene.

At a meeting between the bishop, the rector and the chairman and secretary of the Christian Exorcism Study Group, reservations of the experts persuaded two other members of the aristocracy, Lord and Lady Ingleby, not to make the donation they had been considering.

The Bishop of Chichester asked the Rt Rev Mark Green, the retired Bishop of Aston, to attend one meeting early in 1985 and report back.

### Special messages came from God

At the next meeting the rector produced a detailed reply to the arguments of the exorcists. His wife, Alison, added a lengthy memorandum on why the operation should continue. It was full of circular arguments and strange references to pictures and special messages from God.

Bishop Green sent the documents to Dr Kemp, Bishop of Chichester, who contacted the police.

On March 13, Knight was arrested and questioned for two days about the payments. Soon after he was released on bail he got the rector to persuade another donor, Lord Hampden, to buy a £37,000 Rolls Royce for Knight's use to maintain his status in Satanist circles.

On May 23, shortly before a further £200,000 was to be handed over for the purchase of a Satanist throne, Knight was arrested, charged with theft and remanded in custody.

When court officials came to list the initial hearing before the local magistrates they found that they had to send to London for a stipendiary. The chairman of the East Sussex Magistrates' Association was Mr Michael Warren, the former High Sheriff who had himself donated £36,000.



Derry Mainwaring Knight, who spent money on girls.



Samantha Sprackling, left, a dancer, and Julie Tremain



Mrs Susan Sainsbury



Lord Hampden



Lord March

## Bishop speaks on dangers

By Paul Valley

Supporters of the demonstrative Charismatic Movement within the Church of England have watched the progress of the trial with some anxiety.

The key donors who put up the bulk of the £200,000 which Knight was yesterday convicted of obtaining by deception are in the main charismatics or sympathisers with such an approach.

The manner in which the money was gathered has raised for all sections of the church questions about the negative aspects of the charismatic prophecy upon which the movement has based much of its claim to authority.

Now the public debate has begun with a statement issued by the Bishop of Chichester, Dr Eric Kemp, to coincide with the end of the trial.

Dr Kemp, in whose diocese the events took place, says that the Charismatic Movement has "brought new life to many congregations but it has

also led in places to individuals and groups becoming obsessed by the thought of evil and believing that the Lord speaks to them and gives direct injunctions how to deal with it."

He adds: "This is extremely dangerous and needs to be carefully checked."

The Charismatic Movement, which gathered momentum within the church during the late Sixties and Seventies, places great emphasis on what it describes as certain neglected elements of the personal work of the Holy Spirit.

In particular these are speaking in tongues, faith-healing and the gift of "prophecy" by which was meant a direct personal communication with God of the kind which one of the donors, Mrs Susan Sainsbury, the wife of Mr Timothy Sainsbury, the Conservative MP for Hove, is on record as having experienced at a Bible meeting for parliamentary wives at the

House of Commons.

That was the approach which characterized the meetings that sanctioned the 45 separate occasions on which Knight received money. "The problem is that if someone says, 'The Lord has told me', then it stops all argument", Dr Kemp said.

Rejecting a suggestion that the church needed new guidelines for occult cases, he said: "The guidelines exist. People don't always follow them."

A new set of guidelines is laid out in the forthcoming report of the Christian Exorcism Study Group. Making particular reference to "charismatic casualties", it warns pastors against spiritual pride and the enthroning of evil.

The Knight case has raised doubts within the Charismatic Movement itself. The Rev Michael Barling, a charismatic for the past 17 years and the principal of Roffey Training Centre said: "A case like this does great harm."

## £150,000 conical home in the sun

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

Energy-saving homes ranging from a £30,000 studio house to a conical building with its ground floor under ground level and costing more than £150,000 will be on show at an exhibition at Milton Keynes' energy park in August. The show will demonstrate ways in which house-holders may save up to a third of their heating costs.

The exhibition will feature about 50 houses built by 32 developers from Britain and overseas. The houses are not just for show, as Mr John Walker, planning director for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation, emphasized in London yesterday.

They will be for sale and almost all have large conservatories, which happily combine the popularity of this Victorian adornment with their use as a trap for solar heat used throughout the property.

Milton Keynes' energy park, a £100 million project, will eventually have 1,000 homes for 3,000 people, and provide 2,000 jobs.

Some developers have also employed "active" measures to provide alternative energy through solar panels and wind power.

The Department of Energy yesterday defended its decision to place hoax advertisements in *The Times* and *The Guardian* on April 1 on energy efficiency. Mr David Hunt, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Energy, said in a written reply that the advertisement had cost £18,000 and had attracted "a significantly higher number of requests" for energy efficiency information than was obtained in response to the Department's normal press advertisements.

## Portfolio Gold

Mr David Harries, a freelance systems analyst programmer, could not resist playing Portfolio because he deals all day with numbers.

Yesterday, his persistence was rewarded when he won £4,000 in Portfolio Gold.

"Being in computers I take an interest in any numerical competition. And I play Portfolio whenever I can", Mr Harries, of Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, said.

But he revealed that, despite the computer's brainpower, he is still a fatalist. "You either win or lose", the former British Army Royal Engineer said.

You will need the new Portfolio Gold card to play the game. If you have any difficulty in obtaining one from your newspaper, send an s.a.e. to: Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackpool, BB1 6AJ.

## Airlines' monopoly criticized

By Michael Bailey Transport Editor

Deregulation which has halved air fares in the United States should be applied in full in Europe, an economist has told the Institute of Economic Affairs in London.

European airlines have used their monopoly to exploit their own advantage and operate wastefully, Mr David Sawyer, an economic consultant formerly with the Department of Transport, said in an address to the institute.

Air fares in Europe were twice as high as in the United States for comparable distances and costs were 1 1/4 times as high even though wage levels were only half those in the US, Mr Sawyer said.

## NCOs deny claims of racism by Pakistani

Sergeant Major Stephen Tuck of the Grenadier Guards told an industrial tribunal in London yesterday that claims that a Pakistani clerk was assaulted and racially abused by three NCOs were "absolutely inconceivable".

Mr Danraj Iyengar, aged 58, of Durrington Road, Clapton, east London, a Ministry of Defence employee, has also alleged that he was less favourably treated than a white woman in the same office and that he was unfairly assessed in an annual report at the regional headquarters at Wellington Barracks, London.

Mr Iyengar said he was assaulted three times in November last year by the NCOs, Lance Corporals Robert Hall and Keith Bowen and Colour Sergeant Anthony West.

He claimed Colour Sgt West called him a "Paki" and bit him a "terrible blow on the hand", while they packed Christians cards.

The next week, he said, Lance Corporal Bowen hit him on the back of the head.

The three NCOs deny that any assaults or racial abuse took place.

The hearing at Chelsea, west London, continues.



The Rev John Baker, left, and Dr Kemp.

## Aircraft crashed into crowd

A microlight aircraft crashed into a crowd of 500 during a family fun day, killing the mother of two children, an inquest in Salisbury was told yesterday.

Mrs Mary Kelly, aged 30, of Whisbury Road, Fordingbridge, was at Fordingbridge junior and infants school fête in the New Forest last September.

Mr John Elgar, the Wiltshire coroner, was told by Mr John Knight, an aircraft surveyor and engineer with the Civil Aviation Authority, that the Gemini Striker microlight was not permitted to fly above crowds.

The inquest heard that Stephen Warburton-Pitt, aged 33, the pilot and an engineering company owner, of High Town Road, Ringwood, lost height after taking off from an adjoining field and mowed into the crowd while taking part in a fly-past display.

Eight other people, including four children, were injured. The verdict was accidental death.

## Six years for child-killer

George Abrokwah, aged 30, an accounting student, of Peabody Estate, Islington, north London, was jailed for six years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after it heard that in an outburst of temper after having a wisdom tooth removed he had swung the child "like a rag doll".

He was convicted of the manslaughter of Christopher Turkson, aged 22 months, son of his girlfriend. The child had a fractured skull, two broken ribs and a ruptured liver.

## Scargill 'thinks he is outside the law'

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, was accused in the High Court yesterday of putting himself outside the law when it suited him.

Mr George Carman, QC, representing the South Yorkshire Police, against whom Mr Scargill is seeking damages for wrongful imprisonment, told the court in Manchester that Mr Scargill had sought to give himself greater rights than the rest of the public. Yet he was seeking refuge in the courts when he needed it.

Mr Scargill claims he was wrongfully detained outside his home in Worsborough Dale, near Barnsley, in July 1982, while questioned about speeding.

Mr Scargill, aged 48, was later cleared and is now seeking exemplary damages. Mr Carman said it was not an attractive spectacle to hear a man confess in a witness box that he had made "flagrant and, I would submit, emotional criticisms" of judges who did not have the freedom to answer back.

Mr Carman told the jury:

"It is an unattractive spectacle to have a man admit in the courts of this country that the police have a very times served him well, the extent of protecting his life, and yet to know that over the years for his own political purposes maybe—he has criticized them in language that you and I may feel is immoderate, emotional, irrational and inflammatory."

"It is an unattractive spectacle to have a man speak so loudly and eloquently of his civil rights when, in life outside, you all know without me telling you, he had incited others to deprive people of their civil rights on occasions when it suited his industrial or political purposes."

Mr Carman added: "Mr Scargill does not accept we are all subject to the law. He puts himself outside the law in certain categories. When he approaches the law and seeks its consolation, we should approach him with caution because we do not know what purpose he seeks to serve."

The case continues on Monday.

## Beautician's damages

Mrs Sheila Pullen, a trainee beautician, who suffered a personality change when a hospital gave her the wrong treatment, was awarded £31,040 yesterday at the High Court in London.

Mrs Pullen, aged 40, of Colwood Crescent, Eastbourne, East Sussex, changed from an outgoing woman into a depressed semi-invalid, Deputy Judge Henry QC, said, giving a reserved judgement after a hearing at Lewes Crown Court.

Entering judgement against

the East Sussex Area Health Authority, the judge said he accepted that Mrs Pullen was a "vulnerable" woman with a tendency to overreact.

But he said that negligent treatment at the Eastbourne District General Hospital had contributed to the change. Mrs Pullen had suffered brain damage after being treated for bleeding that followed treatment for a thrombosis after a sterilization operation.

The health authority had admitted liability on the fourth day of a contested trial.

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COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

The Conservative Party never broke ranks over Libya. Only one Conservative backbencher voted against the Government in last week's debate and a mere handful abstained. But beneath the surface there was a good deal of unease.

This is now subsiding. There has been a perceptible recovery of nerve which can be attributed to a number of factors.

Most MPs are slaves to their correspondence. When one person writes a letter the average MP tends to think that it reflects a thousand opinions. In the first few days after the bombing, Conservative MPs were made to feel that there were a great many very critical opinions around.

The letters and even the petitions poured in. But now there have virtually dried up. There is a sense of relief on the Conservative backbenches.

Nearly a fortnight has passed since the bombing and the most horrific predictions have not yet been realised. There has been no war in the Middle East, not even a second raid, although President Reagan continues to warn of the possibility. The Europeans are inching their way towards an effective anti-terrorist policy and there are reports that Gaddafi's personal hold on power may have been loosened.

The Conservative instinct to close ranks has been strengthened by the Gallup poll in Thursday's *Daily Telegraph* which showed at least a partial recovery in the party's fortunes. Possibly, Conservative MPs are saying to themselves, the crisis will not have done us much electoral damage after all.

The political fear that one still hears most frequently expressed in Conservative circles is that it may have made far more people uneasy about American nuclear bases in this country, and that it may therefore be harder to pillory Labour for proposing to get rid of them. But even if that is true, it would mean the reduction of an asset not the acquisition of a new liability.

Political lesson beyond crisis

With the passage of time there has also come a greater appreciation of the Government's position among Conservative MPs. They know that it is Mrs Thatcher's decision, not the President's, that they have to live with in the British electorate.

One does not expect to hear Mrs Thatcher explaining the anguish she went through before making a decision, or the Secretary of State for Defence acknowledging the doubts felt by him and all his colleagues as they faced the choice. That is the sort of talk that as a general rule diminishes public confidence.

The air of absolute certainty that Mrs Thatcher usually manages to convey has been one of her greatest assets. "She knows her mind", people tend to say, even if they disagree with what comes out of it.

But the anxiety that most people in Britain had about the Libyan bombing was that the Prime Minister might have been so sure of her own mind that she did not think twice. Most British people believe that President Reagan shot from the hip and that she failed to restrain him. So every piece of evidence that ministers pondered and even hesitated is for once positively reassuring.

There may be a political lesson for the Government here that goes beyond the Libyan crisis. Nothing would be gained by giving the impression that Mrs Thatcher's personality had been transformed, that the Iron Lady had become a dithering maiden. But it is not her determination that the British public doubts, so there is no need for her to keep emphasising it at every opportunity.

She needs to be just as decisive as she has been and to develop an even clearer line of strategy. But in doing so she does need to convince the country that she has taken other views into consideration.

It is because she and her colleagues have done so over Libya that they have managed to convey a much more credible impression of how they came to their decision. This is not the only reason why Conservative MPs are happier than they were. But it has made it easier for them to believe the explanation they have to present.

# MPs criticize ombudsman for delays over claims

By George Hill

Delays by the ombudsman in reporting on claims of official malpractice have been putting the credibility of his office at risk, the Commons committee on the work of the ombudsman, or Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, said yesterday.

The average time taken to report on a complaint was just over 12 months in 1984, the committee said. Its inquiry came after a complaint from Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, Conservative MP for Tiverton, over a 15-month delay suffered by one of his constituents.

"Any considerable delay in dealing with these cases is unacceptable", the committee says in its annual report on the work of the ombudsman. Mr Anthony Barrowclough, QC, said it noted that changes had been made in recruitment practices in his office, and that he hoped to reduce average waiting times to 10 months or less once the present backlog had been worked through.

The committee blames "incompetence and laziness" in the National Health Service for what it describes as the

"continuing public scandal" of NHS hospitals' reluctance to receive patients released from special hospitals, a recurring source of complaints to the ombudsman.

Some members of the committee called for urgent concerted action to reduce delays in such cases, the report says. "We put it to the witnesses that the cause of the delay is incompetence and laziness on the part of some local health authorities and NHS hospitals, and they admitted that such cases existed. We suspect that this attitude is more widespread than witnesses cared to admit."

The committee echoes the often-repeated complaint of the ombudsman that restrictions on his jurisdiction compel him to turn away four out of five of the complaints made to him. "The committee finds it very frustrating that so many cases (some of which may involve apparent injustice) should be incapable of redress," the report says.

Second Report from the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, session 1985-6 (Stationery Office, £3.10)

## Gas blast brother cleared

A jury yesterday cleared a man of blame for a gas explosion that wrecked a row of terrace houses.

William Doyle removed a gas cooker from his sister's home as a favour last August. He used a hacksaw to disconnect the cooker and did not seal the gas pipe afterwards.

But he told Liverpool Crown Court that he switched off the gas supply and twice warned his sister not to turn it back on.

However, days later she returned home from hospital and turned on the gas central heating. There was an explosion and four houses in Grinshill Street, Toxteth, were demolished, causing £74,000 of damage.

Mr Doyle, aged 29, unemployed, Toxteth was found not guilty of damaging property and recklessly endangering life.

● An explosion that wrecked a maisonette in Toxteth yesterday, putting a mother and her son in hospital, was caused by thieves who hacked through pipes and ripped out the gas meter, police said.

## Hopkirk quits

Miss Joyce Hopkirk has resigned as executive editor of the *Sunday Mirror*, six months after taking over the post, the newspaper announced yesterday. Mr Peter Thompson, the editor, resigned earlier this week.

## Miner wins

A former Cornish tin miner, Mr Adrian Arthor, of Camborne, injured by falling rocks six years ago, won £30,300 damages in the Court of Appeal yesterday. The judges allowed his appeal against a High Court ruling that his employers, Geevor Tin Mines, were not liable.

## Sale room £132,000 for royal table

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A Carlton House writing table made for Carlton House circa 1785 was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £132,000 (unpublished estimate £60,000-£80,000) to Malletts, the Bond Street dealers.

The Prince Regent favoured a new style of writing table with a curved bank of drawers surrounding a leather-lined writing surface when he was furnishing Carlton House and that is how that style of piece got its name. This example is in satinwood with amaranth, tulipwood and boxwood embellishments and silver handles.

Most of the best pieces in the sale of fine English furniture were well competed for despite a lack of American bidders, frightened off travelling by the Libyan crisis. The

exception was a fragile set of 12 Chinese bamboo armchairs left unsold at £13,600 (estimate £30,000-£50,000). The new fashion for regency convex mirrors was resoundingly confirmed by an example framed with a seahorse and dolphins at play which made £6,380 (estimate £1,500-£2,000).

Two photographs of Marilyn Monroe taken by the Scottish photographer, Bill Burrows, who was her lover in the late 1940s before she achieved fame, persuaded three bidders to telephone Sotheby's from America.

An image of her tossing her hair back against a fur rug, however, was secured by an elderly American in the room at £17,600 (estimate £3,000-£5,000).

The photograph sale proved popular, with a lot of museum buying and commission bids, making a total of £163,295, with 10 per cent left unsold.

Christie's photographic sale on Thursday contained an early photographic record of the Bagatelle chateau in the Bois de Boulogne, where the Duchess of Windsor, its latest occupant, died on Thursday, at £14,000 (estimate £15,000), selling to an unidentified buyer.

The top price was £30,000 (estimate £30,000-£50,000) for the first important French book illustrated with photographs, *Maxime du Camp's Egypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie*, published in 1852. The sale totalled £142,118, with 9 per cent unsold.

Science report

## Breakthrough claim in acid rain research

By Tony Samstag

Scandinavian scientists have been convinced for some years that the form of air pollution known as "acid rain" affects vulnerable habitats in ways that should be both quantifiable and reversible.

Two years ago, the Norwegian Institute for Water Research, with Swedish and Canadian help, started to put those convictions to the test. Although the "Rain" (Reversing Acidification in Norway) project is to last five years, preliminary results have been described as "instantaneous and dramatic" by project leaders supervising the most ambitious attempt yet to manipulate several large catchment areas by sheltering them from or exposing them to acid pollution.

At Risdalsheia, near the south-east coast, where acidification is most severe, two roofs have been built over areas roughly the same size as a tennis court. One of the roofed areas is exposed only to clean water, the equivalent of normal rainwater, and the other to its usual quota of acid rain "recycled" under the roof.

At a second test site at Sogndal to the north, two unroofed catchments in an area not normally affected by acidification are being treated with sulphuric and nitric acids, so creating conditions equivalent to those in the acidified south-east.

At both test sites, several catchments near by are monitored in their natural state as controls. The second roofed site at Risdalsheia is a further control, receiving its complement of acidification under a roof to make sure that the roof itself is not affecting the experiment in some unpredictable way.

He will be reminded that fish populations in recent years have declined severely or disappeared in a 33,000 sq km area of south-east Norway; that salmon have vanished from seven major fishing rivers.

The two test sites are separated by an isoline, a climatic boundary created in part by the mountainous geography of Norway that determines prevailing winds, rainfall patterns and the like.

The Norwegian scientists will suggest to Sir Walter that their preliminary results strengthen not only the connection between British emissions from power stations and acidification south of the isoline, but also the Scandinavians' argument that reducing those emissions would be an important step towards reducing or even reversing the damage.

British MPs and scientists are regular visitors to the sites. Sir Walter Marshall, head of the Central Electricity Generating Board, is expected to return to the end of June.

Obscenity on TV and radio

PARLIAMENT APRIL 25 1986

## Churchill Bill fails to make progress

COMMONS

The attempt to bring television and radio broadcasting within the scope of the Obscene Publications Act 1959 was effectively killed in the Commons due to lack of time, and because not enough MPs supported the Bill's sponsor, Mr Winston Churchill, in his attempts to curtail debate by using closure motions.

The Obscene Publications (Protection of Children, etc) (Amendment) Bill, which was being considered in detail on report stage, was lost when as time ran out, the second closure motion was defeated on a technicality.

It was supported in a division by 79 votes to 11 but in accordance with Parliamentary procedure it failed because fewer than 100 MPs voted for it. Earlier in the day the same happened by 76 votes to 18 enabling opponents to continue discussion.

The controversial measure will now appear again next Friday down the list of Bills to be dealt with.

During the report stage, Mrs Gwyneth Dawood (Crewe and Nantwich, Lab) commented that before changing the basis of legislation covering broadcasting there had to be certainty that not only was there a reason for so doing but that it could be demonstrated the broadcasting authorities were not fulfilling their duties.

She was moving an amendment to the Bill to the effect that it should not affect the responsibilities of the Government of the BBC or the duties of members of the IBA under the Broadcasting Act 1981.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Littleborough and Saddleworth, C) said television was a major contributor to violence and the Bill provided protection against the rapidly escalating rate of violence and sadistic sexual crime.

Mr Austin Mitchell (Great Grimsby, Lab) said people, especially the young, were being exposed to a level of violence on television which they would not see round about them. The Bill did nothing about it.

Mr Alfred Dubs, an Opposition spokesman, said the ability of the broadcasting authorities to take note of public pressure and taste was better than the blunt instrument of the law.

Mr Timothy Briston (Gravesend, C) said the effect of the Bill would be to make the Director of Public Prosecutions the editor-in-chief of broadcasting. Decisions would be passed from people

with expertise in broadcasting to those versed in the law. The amendment was rejected by 76 votes to 23 - majority, 53.

Mr Churchill then said he would accept all the remaining amendments on the order paper but the House declined the offer.

When the proceedings began, Ms Clare Short (Birmingham, Lab), on a point of order, protested that her new clause and amendment to the Bill extending the test of obscenity to newspaper photographs, had not been accepted for debate. There was tremendous strength of feeling on the subject, she said, and to prevent debate brought the House into disrepute.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said the amendment had been put down as a starred amendment only the previous day and it was not his practice to select starred amendments for debate. It will be in order (he said) to advance her arguments in the course of the amendments that have been selected.

When she did so, Ms Short said that every day over 10 million pictures of naked women, deliberately posed in sexually provocative ways, were circulated to men, women and children in homes and schools. The pictures spread a decadent attitude about sexuality.

Differing views about dockyards

## 'No Calvi link' to Irish cash

Money lodged in a Dublin bank could not be linked to millions missing after the collapse of the Italian Banco Ambrosiano in 1982, the President of the Irish High Court ruled yesterday.

Mr Justice Liam Hamilton ruled that Banco Ambrosiano's liquidators had failed to prove that \$40 million (about £27 million) "frozen" in the Ansbacher Bank in Dublin was linked to the missing money. But the judge ordered that the money should remain "frozen".

The Ansbacher money is under the control of Bruno Tassan Din, an Italian publisher who faces charges of fraud in Italy. He was a close associate of Roberto Calvi, the Ambrosiano chief who was found hanging from Blackfriars Bridge in London.

On a glorious autumn day here yesterday, exactly 71 years after the landing at Gallipoli, Australians remembered their war dead in the annual Anzac Day display of emotion, comradeship and solemnity.

Dawn services around the country were attended by tens of thousands of ex-servicemen and women from 100-year-old Stawell, who fought in France, to Keith Butterill, one of only six men out of more than 1,000 to survive the infamous Sandakan death marches from Singapore to Borneo in the Second World War.

Morning processions and commemorative services were followed by pub remembrance where fallen comrades were remembered and ritual sessions of two-up - a form of gambling involving two pennies played by Australians from Ypres to the jungles of Vietnam - revived.

Anzac Day shows the astonishingly large body of Australians who volunteered and fought for the British Empire. The toll in Australian lives was enormous, with a comparable effect on national consciousness. In the 1914-18 war Australians suffered the highest casualty rate among the empire's forces, 68 per cent. New Zealand lost 58 per cent of their men and the British forces suffered a 52 per cent casualty rate.

Even now, when the list of war dead in the hall of the smallest country town has largely ceased to speak to the living, the emotional intensity of Anzac Day is tangible. Normally a tough and pragmatic people, many Australians went openly and without restraint during yesterday's commemorations.

In Sydney, led by a few surviving veterans of Gallipoli riding in open vehicles, more than 25,000 ex-servicemen and women of the two world wars, Kiwis and "Yanks" marched in a three-hour procession to Hyde Park.

An open-air commemorative service in bright sunshine was held by the Returned Services League to have been the best attended in 15 years. A large spokesman said the number of young people indicated Anzac Day was still a significant occasion, to be remembered "long after the last soldier has passed away".

Most Rev Donald Robinson, the Anglican Archbishop of Sydney, said: "Many attempts have been made to evaluate the significance of Anzac and its mystique in the Australian consciousness. We are hungry for an explanation and a valuation because the price paid was so high." Although the empire for which Australians had fought had disappeared, and the last of the constitutional ties with Britain had been dissolved (they said it did not diminish an obligation to honour the sacrifice made).

## Lange put out by Labour demand for withdrawal from Anzus pact

From Richard Long, Wellington

The New Zealand Labour Party has given thumbs down to the Anzus alliance with Australia and the United States in a submission to the Defence Review Committee.

The party says the alliance does not provide effective security for New Zealand, and that the military training and technology which flows from it has little relevance to the country's defence needs.

It was appropriate to develop "post-Anzus arrangements" for defence. It suggests that this would come through improved co-operation with Australia, but indicates a lack of willingness to become involved in any problems in Australia's near north.

The formal submission from his party lands Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, in another embarrassing defence row, just as the Defence Minister, Mr Frank O'Flynn, is to have talks in Canberra with his Australian counterpart, Mr Kim Beazley.

The Labour Government in New Zealand publicly supports Anzus and New Zealand's continued membership, although Washington has given a warning that the American defence commitment is likely to be withdrawn if New Zealand passes its anti-nuclear legislation into law.

Both Washington and London have urged Wellington to tone down the legislation and particularly the clauses banning visits by nuclear powered or armed ships.

Mr Lange, clearly irked by the submission, said last night: "It is very much a Labour Party document" and declined to comment further.

Labour's president, Ms Margaret Wilson, its secretary, Mr Tony Timmins, and an MP, Ms Helen Clark, emphasized in presenting the submission that it was the party's view and not government policy.

But Ms Wilson said, in answer to questions from committee chairman, Mr Frank Corner, that it would be very difficult in future for the Government to diverge from policy approved by party conferences.

The conferences consistently pass resolutions urging the Government to withdraw from Anzus.

## Gallipoli remembered on 71st anniversary

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

On a glorious autumn day here yesterday, exactly 71 years after the landing at Gallipoli, Australians remembered their war dead in the annual Anzac Day display of emotion, comradeship and solemnity.

Dawn services around the country were attended by tens of thousands of ex-servicemen and women from 100-year-old Stawell, who fought in France, to Keith Butterill, one of only six men out of more than 1,000 to survive the infamous Sandakan death marches from Singapore to Borneo in the Second World War.

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## British aid for dam in Sri Lanka

From Vilijita Yapa, Colombo

Britain, West Germany and Japan have confirmed they will help Sri Lanka build dams. Rantamb and Samanalewewa in a 10 billion rupees (about £2,400 million) project, the Ministry of Finance announced yesterday.

The two projects will help to generate 180 megawatts of power, making Sri Lanka less dependent on oil imports. The ministry said Britain and Japan would help in the Samanalewewa scheme.

Meanwhile, security sources said 12 Tamil separatist guerrillas have been killed in a pre-dawn raid on a jungle hideout at Veyral, near Trincomalee. A large consignment of arms was seized.

The raid occurred yesterday as Parliament began debating the extension of the state of emergency, which was expected to be approved by late last night.

## US consults allies on future of Salt 2

From Frederick Bonmart, Brussels

Mr Paul Nitze, President Reagan's special adviser on arms control, met the North Atlantic Council in Brussels yesterday to consult the allies about American adherence to the Salt 2 treaty.

President Reagan's final decision about dismantling two Poseidon nuclear missile submarines, to ensure that the US stays within the Salt 2 limits when the Nevada, a new Trident submarine, undergoes sea trials on May 20, has been delayed for these talks.

Mr Nitze has been to London, Bonn and Rome. He left Brussels for Paris after yesterday's NATO meeting.

General Edward Rowny, President's other adviser, is touring East Asia on a similar mission at present.

## Doctor is back from the dead

Caracas (Reuters) - A young woman doctor who was presumed killed in a plane crash in the Venezuelan jungle five years ago, appeared to the Government yesterday to help her prove she is alive.

Dr Raiza Ruiz, aged 28, asked the Attorney-General to speed up the legal battle she began in 1982 to nullify papers pronouncing her dead.

In 1981, Dr Ruiz, a rural doctor, was with three other people in a light aircraft when it crashed in Amazonian territory, 600 miles south of Caracas.

She was the only one to survive seven days of walking through the jungle before she was found by Indians in Colombia.

But rescue teams who found the plane had decided there were no survivors, and she was pronounced legally dead. Her supposed remains, which proved to be animal skin and plastic bags full of lime, were buried in a funeral ceremony.

They have been pressing for a strict American adherence to Salt 2 since its nuclear modernization programme opened the possibility of exceeding the agreed limits. Mr Nitze is understood to have pointed out Soviet arms control violations, particularly of Salt 2.

Officials say that the President is likely to decide to adhere to the restraints for the next six months at least.

The problem will reappear at the end of the year when American strategic B52 bombers are due to be equipped with air-launched cruise missiles.



## US demands threaten to disrupt Tokyo summit's harmony

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan has left Washington on the first leg of his 12-day journey to the Tokyo economic summit, armed with a set of US priorities which could disrupt the carefully planned display of Western harmony sought by the Japanese hosts.

The formal agenda, worked out in numerous sessions of the summit "Sherpas", the official preparers, has been largely overshadowed by the events surrounding the US bombing of Libya and Mr Reagan's determination to wrest a stronger show of support from his Allies. "We need to know precisely where our allies are," the Senate majority leader, Mr Robert Dole, said after meeting the President at the White House on Thursday.

There are also indications that the summit leaders could stumble over trade matters dominated by a dispute between the United States and the European Community over the recent accession of Spain and Portugal. Japan's huge trade surplus also looms large.

But the Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, said at a press briefing that trade frictions between the US and Europe over agricultural exports pose "the biggest threat to the world's free trading system".

Privately, European officials in Washington said the summit could "blow up" over a relatively minor matter if the US rhetoric is too strong. Tensions are high in Europe since recent US threats to impose quotas on EEC food exports and statements by US officials that Europe - West Germany in particular - is not doing enough to sustain world growth by expanding its domestic economy, officials said.

US officials made it clear in the pre-summit briefings that they intend to put more pressure on West Germany to stimulate domestic growth which is projected at from 3.7 per cent to 4 per cent this year. Specifically, the US wants West Germany to follow it and Japan in another interest rate cut, but the Bundesbank has so far refused to comply. "Given West Germany's 9 per cent unemployment rate and low inflation, it has plenty of room to grow," a US official said.

Prior to boarding Air Force One on the first leg of his journey, Mr Reagan told Congressional leaders he wanted a strong commitment from the allies against international terrorism.

"As we consider further action against terrorism, we are very mindful that terrorists do split the West and divide us. We are determined

to have the summit reinforce our common commitment," a State Department spokesman said.

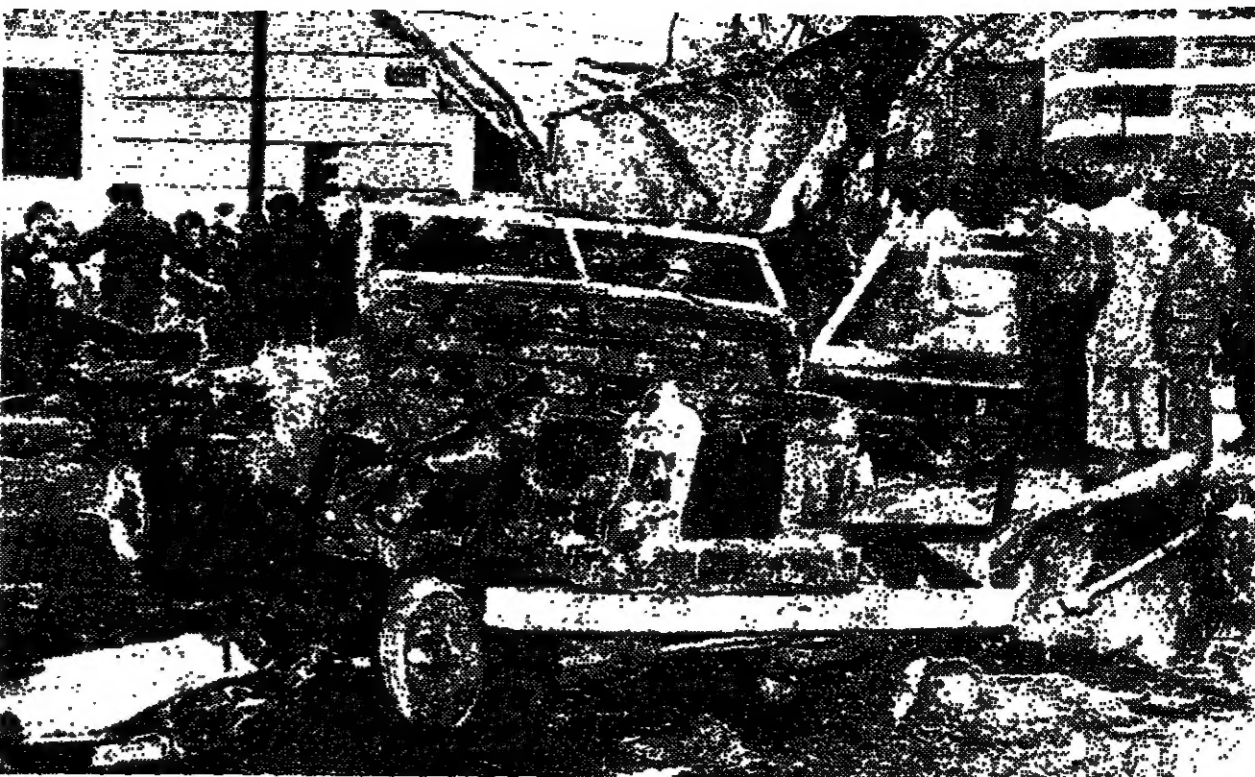
The US Administration is aligned with Europeans in wanting more growth and open market measures from Japan but it is taking a more cautious line.

US officials, noting that a harmonious summit is extremely important to Japan for domestic political reasons, said they wanted to avoid embarrassing the Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Japanese officials warned the US Administration during Mr Nakasone's recent visit that a successful summit is important to the political futures of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet members, including the Finance Minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe. All are under fire for promoting a stronger yen and advocating extensive market opening measures to appease the US and Europe.

But the Japanese officials, while anticipating some criticism, are anxious to be treated as full partners.

Above all, Mr Nakasone is determined to avoid a repeat of the embarrassing 1979 Tokyo summit at which four of the biggest nations decided to hold a "summit within a summit" leaving Japan out.



The blackened remains of the Land Rover in which five Civil Guards died in a car-bomb explosion in Madrid yesterday.

## Royal tour of Britain praised in Spain

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

King Juan Carlos's visit to Britain has received the nod of approval in his homeland. As the royal tour ended, there was a general mood of satisfaction among editorial writers, politicians and other professional observers here yesterday, coupled with praise for the King's efforts to stimulate a solution of the Gibraltar issue.

A cartoon in the liberal Madrid daily, *Diario 16*, showed the King seated in an easy chair reading *The Times* and gently caressing the head of a huge, softly purring British lion.

There was satisfaction, too, over the honours accorded to King Juan Carlos in Britain.

The monarchist daily *ABC*, in a leading article on Thursday, said: "For the first time a foreign sovereign has had the privilege of giving a speech before both Houses of the British Parliament."

"Although he exercised exemplary prudence, he did not avoid making a reference to Gibraltar."

"Even if notable precedents of analogous speeches by Don Juan Carlos did not exist, his words in the Parliament of Westminster would be enough to accredit the King as the great ambassador of the cause of Spain at this time."

A leading article the same day in *El Pais* said that "there is a psychological resistance, which is maintained by part of the British population, to the ceding of sovereignty over the Rock. The Roman Catholic daily *Ya* said in an editorial:

"Naturally it is up to governments not kings, to find the formulas, but monarchs create the climate in which such formulas can appear. That may be the most important result of this historic trip of the Spanish monarch."

Leading article, page 9.

## Madrid car bomb kills five Civil Guardsmen

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A car bomb exploded at dawn yesterday on a main thoroughfare here killing five members of the para-military Civil Guard and seriously injuring four other policemen and at least four civilians.

The blast demolished a passing patrol car, in which the Civil Guardsmen were travelling.

Passing motorists took the injured to at least six different hospitals and it took rescue crews several hours to cut through the twisted wreckage of the car and remove the mangled bodies of three of the policemen.

The car which was loaded with explosives was so thoroughly demolished that police could not immediately determine what model it was.

The explosion hurled a wheel of the patrol car through the facade of a nearby hospital, leaving a gaping hole. It wrecked other cars and shattered windows throughout the area.

Police suspect the attack was the work of the Madrid branch of Eta (Basque Homeland and Liberty), the Basque terrorist organization, because of the familiar pattern it took.

They estimate the car bomb contained 20 kilos of plastic explosive of the kind normally used by Eta and was set off by remote control.

Initial speculation raised the question of the attack being linked to Libya because of the proximity of the Italian Embassy. But, police discarded that line of speculation after further investigations.

Police intervened before the possible lynching. He has not yet been identified and it is not clear whether he had anything to do with the bombing or whether he was merely an Eta sympathizer.

Streets were blocked off throughout the area until close to midday and sniffer dogs searched for possible booby traps while helicopters clattered overhead.

Police checkpoints were established on all roads leading out of the capital, causing huge traffic delays.

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## Fans sue Juventus over cup tragedy

Venice (Reuters) - Two Italian soccer fans injured in the riots which killed 39 people at last year's European Cup final are suing the cup winners, Juventus.

Signor Egidio Favaretto and Signor Giuseppe Carraro are seeking damages from the match proceeds and accusing the top Italian club of profiting from a tragedy.

The two fans, who live in Venice, were among about 350 people hurt when a wall collapsed during a stampede by rioting supporters of Liverpool at the final in the Heysel Stadium, Brussels, in May last year. Signor Carraro broke his leg and several ribs while Signor Favaretto fractured his ankle.

## Gromyko goes back to work

Moscow (Reuters) - President Gromyko, whose health has been the subject of speculation, was officially reported to be at work yesterday, chairing a meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. He has had influenza.

## Wine over the limit

Rome (Reuters) - The Italian Health Ministry said that just over 1 per cent of wine samples tested up to now for adulteration with methyl alcohol showed levels of the chemical above the legal limit.

Out of 71,051 samples analysed, 850 contained amounts of methyl alcohol higher than permitted.

## Student shot

Santiago (Reuters) - A student was shot dead in Temuco during the third consecutive day of violent protests against a visit by President Pinochet.

## Play it again

Moscow (AFP) - Soviet television, which only briefly mentioned last Sunday's now world-famous Moscow recital by the Soviet-born American pianist Vladimir Horowitz, aged 81, will show a recording of it on May 4.

## Embassy man shot in Sanaa

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

A United States embassy communications officer was shot and injured in Sanaa, the capital of North Yemen, a State Department official here said yesterday.

The officer was driving his car when a gunman in another car pulled alongside and fired five or more shots before driving off, the official added.

The American, whose name was not released, was injured in the upper part of his body. He does not appear to be in danger and is in stable condition in hospital.

It was the second shooting of a US embassy employee in the Arab world since the April 14 US air strike on Libya.

A communications officer in the US Embassy in Khartoum, Sudan, was shot and injured last week.

General angry: General Vernon Walters, the American representative, criticized the non-aligned movement for what he termed its brazen alignment against the US as the United Nations Security Council concluded its debate on the American bombings of Libya (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

General Walters said the US was deeply indignant and would not forget the "totally one-sided view" the movement had taken.

## French strengthen coastal defences

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French Government has stepped up defences along the Mediterranean coast in the wake of the Libyan crisis.

It has installed a veritable barrage of anti-aircraft Roland missiles and radar systems on military sites along the entire length of the coast from the Italian border to the Pyrenees.

The Ministry of Defence said there was no reason to dramatize the situation. The defence measures had been taken in the light of the tensions in the Mediterranean provoked by the American bombardment of Libya.

But it is known that the French authorities have become increasingly concerned about the possibility of Libyan reprisals against France.

This comes after press reports that American planes did in fact fly over French territory, despite the French Government's refusal to allow them to do so, and further reports that President Mitterrand had pressed President Reagan for an all-out attack against Libya, deeming the planned American raid a mere "pin-prick".

The French Government is also understood to have wanted to give greater protection to the five American warships which docked into French Mediterranean ports on Wednesday for what was described as a "technical stop-over".

Two American amphibious

assault ships are in Toulon, and a tank carrier, a troop carrier and another amphibious assault ship are in Marseilles.

Extra police have been laid on in both towns, and the American Marines are being asked not to go out in groups of more than five or six.

It is understood that Italy has taken similar precautions to build up its coastal defences.

Commenting on the wave of anti-French sentiment in the US after France's refusal to support the American raid on Libya, M Jean-Bernard Raimond, the French Foreign Minister, said in the Senate on Thursday night that it was important "to keep a sense of proportion" and "to avoid making a perfectly understandable divergence the pretext for an artificial crisis".

He went on: "To do so would be to play the game of those who want to divide us."

Referring to the "extremely virulent press campaign and even official declarations against us in the US", he said that France was "not in the habit of arguing with our allies, particularly when that which draws us together is so important".

He dismissed the rift as a "divergence over the most appropriate method to fight against one particular case of terrorism".

## Greek Cabinet sworn in with 12 changes

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Twelve new Greek ministers and undersecretaries were sworn in yesterday.

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, who had kept the defence ministry since 1981 to get the military accustomed to a socialist Government, now feels confident enough to hand it over.

The new Cabinet is: Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreu; Deputy Premier and Defence, Yannis Haralambopoulos (-); Minister to the Presidency of the Government, Akis Tsohatzopoulos; Foreign Affairs, Karolos Papoulias; Foreign Affairs minister of state (EEC), Theodoros Pangalos; Interior, Menios Koutsogiorgas; Public Order, Antonis Dracoyannis (+); National Economy, Kostas Simitis; Health, Welfare, Insurance, George Yanni-matis; Justice, Apostolos Kak-tanakis (+); Education and Religion, Antonis Trias (+); Culture, Youth and Sports, Melina Mercouri; Finance, Dimitris Tsoulfas; Finance minister of state, Nikos Athanasi-opoulos; Northern Greece, Yannis Papadopoulos; Agriculture, Yannis Pot-tas; Environment, Public Works, Evangelos Koutoulis; Labour, Evangelos Vlachopoulos; Industry, Energy, Technology, Marinos Matsinas (+); Commerce, George Katsiaras (+); Transport, Communications, George Papadimitriou; Merchant Marine, Stathis Alex-andris (-); change

## European plan to build Nato transport plane

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The European members of Nato are considering starting a multi-billion pound project to build a large military transport aircraft.

The issue will be discussed on Monday at a meeting of European defence ministers of the Independent European Programme Group in Madrid. Initial assessments of the need for an aircraft to succeed the Lockheed Hercules transport and other aircraft have been in progress for some time.

The possibility is being examined of building an aircraft, for the late 1990s, capable of being used both for heavy transport and in maritime patrol, air-to-air refuelling and airborne early warning.

It is estimated that the European Nato countries have about 400 aircraft which will need replacing.

A joint programme would be seen as another step towards a collaborative European approach to the procurement of defence equipment which could lead to European defence industries competing on equal terms with the Americans.

Mr McCarthy, who parachuted from the Eiffel Tower two years ago, and Mr Boyd made practice jumps from an antenna tower in Florida before flying to New York and buying \$3 tickets to the Empire State Building.

They carried their parachute gear under raincoats, strapped it on and climbed over the 6ft rail to the parapet. A guard shouted "Get off the fence" - and they did.

There were plenty of pictures of the Londoners' leap because they had told a photographic agency in advance. They said they did not make any money on the jump. They did it because it had not been done before and because life can be humdrum.

They also said the Empire State Building represents America. Back on the ground, having conquered America, they dined on hamburgers.

## Londoners' leap thrills New Yorkers

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

New Yorkers were plainly delighted yesterday by the historic leap from the Empire State Building by two young Londoners.

The sky divers were hailed in the newspapers for doing what no one had done before. And New Yorkers, who get moody if they do not have at least one sensation a week, were grateful to them.

Michael McCarthy, aged 25, a computer programmer, and Alisdair Boyd, aged 27, a landscape gardener, dived head first from the 86th floor observation deck, 1,050ft up, having attached their parachute static lines to the railings.

A minute later, having steered their rectangular aerofoil parachutes around obstacles, they landed in Fifth Avenue.

Mr Boyd gathered up his chute and smartly hailed a taxi. Mr McCarthy's chute, however, snagged on a traffic light and two policemen arrived to arrest him and charge him with reckless endangerment.

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They also said the Empire State Building represents America. Back on the ground, having conquered America, they dined on hamburgers.



Michael McCarthy getting a hug from a friend after being charged with reckless endangerment.

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**Invest Here and Now.** Complete the application form and standing order below and send them both by first class post to: The Savings Certificate Office, Yearly Plan Section, Durham DH99 1NS. Do not send any money.

If investing for a child under 7, ask for application form YP1 at the Post Office. Trustees: write to the Savings Certificate Office for form YP2.

### YEARLY PLAN APPLICATION

THE SAVINGS CERTIFICATE OFFICE, YEARLY PLAN SECTION, DURHAM DH99 1NS.

**1 Name and Address of Applicant (CAPITAL LETTERS PLEASE)**

Surname  Mr/Mrs/Miss  
 All forenames   
 Address   
 Date of Birth  Postcode   
 (Not essential, but may be useful) Day  Month  Year

**2 I will arrange monthly payments of:** £  minimum £20 in multiples of £5

**3 Other Payments to Yearly Plan:** If payments are already being made to Yearly Plan on behalf of the above, please give the Yearly Plan numbers:

**4 I accept the terms of the Prospectus dated 10 July 1985.**

Signature of Applicant  Date  19  Daytime Telephone Number  (Useful if there is a query)

**Yearly Plan Standing Order Mandate**  
 Please pay to the Bank of England for the credit of National Savings

Sorting Code Number  10-21-99 Account Number  22577009 Quoting Reference:

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Please enter full Name and Address of Bank

Name of account to be debited   
 Account Number   
 Bank Branch Sorting Code

Signature(s) of Account Holder(s)   
 Date  19

Banks may decline to accept instructions to charge standing orders to certain types of account other than current accounts.

### PROSPECTUS 10TH JULY 1985

**DESCRIPTION AND TAX RELIEF:** 1. National Savings Yearly Plan (Yearly Plan) is a savings scheme (the Scheme) offered by the Director of Savings on behalf of the Treasury under the National Loans Act 1968. Under the Scheme an agreement is made to make 12 monthly payments leading to the issue of a certificate. The agreement also provides for the applicant to be offered an option to make payments under subsequent agreements, each of 12 monthly payments. Options are exercised by making the first relevant payment and without making a further application but only if at least 7 valid payments are made under the immediately preceding agreement and have not been repaid before the certificate date. Certificates issued under the scheme are National Savings Certificates and the Scheme is subject to the terms of this prospectus and to the Savings Certificates (Yearly Plan) Regulations 1984, or any other regulations relating to savings certificates in force for the time being. A repayment of principal, together with any interest due, will be a charge on the National Loans Fund with income to the Consolidated Fund and any interest will be free of United Kingdom income tax and capital gains tax.

**DEFINITIONS:** 2. In this prospectus, "applicant" means an eligible person (as defined in paragraph 3) who enters into a Yearly Plan agreement. "certificate date" means the date one year after the first of the month which follows the month of the first payment. It will be shown on the certificate. "certificate value" means the capitalised value of payments made under the agreement together with interest earned on the payments at the certificate date. "holder" means the person in whose name payments are being made under a Yearly Plan agreement. A certificate issued under the Scheme will be registered in the holder's name. "initial agreement" means the first agreement made following an application to join the Scheme. "subsequent agreement" means a second or further agreement which follows on from the initial agreement by the exercise of the relevant option. "interest rates date" means the date which determines the interest rates which are applicable to an agreement, set out in an offer letter for an initial agreement. It is the date a valid application is received by the Savings Certificate and SAVES Office, Durham, (Yearly Plan Section). For a subsequent agreement it is an anniversary of this date. "offer letter" means the letter sent to the applicant by the Savings Certificate and SAVES Office, Durham, (Yearly Plan Section), notifying him of the interest rates and other details of his agreement.

**ELIGIBILITY:** 3. A Yearly Plan agreement may be applied for: (i) by any individual who has reached the age of 7 years and is not under a legal disability other than by reason of his age, or (ii) by such an individual on behalf of and in the name of a person under the age of 7 years at the date a valid application is received at the Yearly Plan Section or (iii) by a receiver on behalf of and in the name of a mentally disordered person, or (iv) by not more than 2 trustees, either corporate or individual, where the beneficiary of the trust is a sole individual.

**APPLICATION:** 4. An applicant will complete an application form. The standing order mandate form which forms part of the application must show the day in the month on which payments are to be made. But the Yearly Plan Section will enter the month in which the first payment is to be made and send the standing order mandate to the bank. The due date for the first payment will be no less than one month and no more than two months after the interest rates date. To start the agreement the first payment must be made on the due date. Subsequent payments will be due on the same day of the month in the following 11 months.

**INTEREST RATES NOTIFICATION AND ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURE:** 5. The interest rates applicable to an agreement will be notified to the applicant in an offer letter sent by post to the applicant's address. If the applicant rejects the offer, the standing order mandate must be cancelled so as to prevent the first payment from being made.

**PAYMENTS:** 6. Payments may be made only under a standing order mandate acceptable to the Director of Savings. Payments can be made in this manner by the applicant or by any person or body on his behalf. All such payments, once made, will become the property of the holder. 7. Only one payment per agreement may be made in each of the 12 months of an agreement and each payment must be for the same amount. 8. In the event of the death (other than of a trustee or receiver) of either the applicant or holder no further payments may be made under the agreement without the consent of the Director of Savings. Any payments made in breach of this paragraph will be refunded without interest.

**LIMITS:** 9. The minimum monthly payment under the Scheme is £20. All monthly payments must be in multiples of £5. The total of all payments under the Scheme for the benefit of any one holder must not exceed £200 in

any month. A holder who is a trustee will be treated separately in his personal capacity and in his capacity as trustee, and separately in respect of each separate trust fund.

**SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS:** 10. Provided that at least 7 valid payments are made under an immediately preceding agreement leading to the issue of a certificate, the applicant has an option to enter into a subsequent agreement on the terms of this prospectus as amended in accordance with paragraphs 21 and 22. The applicant takes up the option by continuing the standing order payments provided the first payment under the subsequent agreement is made on the due date. If the applicant does not wish to take up the option the standing order mandate must be cancelled.

**TRANSFERS:** 12. Agreements are transferable only with the consent of the Director of Savings Certificates and may be transferred to other savings certificates.

**INTEREST ON PAYMENTS UP TO CERTIFICATE DATE:** 13. Monthly payments in respect of which a certificate is issued will each earn simple interest for each complete calendar month up to the certificate date. Interest begins on the first day of the month following the month of payment. If monthly payments are repaid before the certificate date, interest is payable.

**INTEREST ON CERTIFICATES:** 14. A certificate showing the certificate value at the certificate date will be sent to the applicant. The certificate value will earn interest compounded annually on the anniversaries of the certificate date for each whole calendar month from the certificate date up to the date of repayment or the fourth anniversary of the certificate date, whichever is earlier.

**BASIS ON WHICH INTEREST IS EARNED:** 15. If at least 7 payments are made under an agreement the interest rates to be applied to individual payments and to the certificate value will be those set out in the relevant offer letter. 16. If 6 or fewer payments are made under an agreement the interest rate will be 3% p.a. This rate will apply both to the individual payments and to the certificate value.

**REPAYMENT:** 17. The only permissible units of repayment are: (a) whole certificates together with accrued interest, (b) all the payments so far made.

18. Repayment will be made on application in writing to the Yearly Plan Section. The repayment warrant will normally be put in the post within 14 working days of receiving an application, but repayment within this period cannot be guaranteed and it is advisable to apply as far in advance as possible. Repayment will be made by credited warrant. For the purposes of this prospectus, the date of repayment shall be deemed to be the date of the warrant. 19. No repayment will be made in respect of an agreement or Yearly Plan certificate held by a holder under the age of seven years, except with the consent of the Director of Savings.

**EXTENSION TERMS:** 20. From the 4th anniversary of the certificate date, and until 3 months notice has been given otherwise, interest will continue to accrue.

(a) on certificates for which at least 7 payments have been made, at the variable extension rate applicable to other extended National Savings Certificates. (b) on certificates on which interest is payable at the rate of 3% p.a. until the 4th anniversary of the certificate date, at a rate of 3% p.a.

**CHANGES TO THE PROSPECTUS:** 21. The Treasury may on giving notice withdraw the option mentioned in paragraph 10 of this prospectus in respect of existing and future agreements. This will not prevent an agreement (without an option) being made where an offer letter has been sent to the applicant.

22. The Treasury may on giving notice: (a) change the amounts specified in paragraph 9, (b) change the minimum number of payments specified in paragraph 10 to secure the right to an option to enter into a subsequent agreement, (c) change the number of payments specified in paragraphs 15 and 16 which determine the basis on which interest will be earned, (d) lay down, after or terminate the extension terms under paragraph 20, but not so as to effect offers already made before the date specified in the notice or agreement in force.

23. The Treasury will give any notice required under paragraphs 21 and 22 to the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes or in any manner which they think fit. If notice is given otherwise than in the Gazettes, it will as soon as is reasonably possible thereafter be recorded in them.



## Minister howled down by extremists angry over Pretoria's reforms

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Pretoria's roadshow to sell its new black urbanization policy to its supporters and prepare them for possibly more far-reaching reform proposals has got off to an inauspicious start. Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Information, was howled off the platform by right-wingers at a public meeting.

The new Bureau of Information, which falls under Mr Nel's ministry, has been charged with organizing an intensive education and information programme about the urbanization strategy throughout the country.

But at Brits, a right-wing stronghold about 30 miles east of Pretoria, Mr Nel abandoned his attempt to address a National Party rally on Thursday night after trying for an hour to make himself heard. "This is the ugly face of

Afrikaner-white radicalism at its worst," he said. "This rude crowd has not just come from the Brits district, it has been canvassed from all over the Transvaal."

President Botha also faced loud heckling at Verening, south of Johannesburg, when he made what appeared to be a significant statement on black political emancipation: "We will have to give political rights to all who do not have them in order that leaders can be identified to join us in negotiation because we cannot negotiate with masses."

As right-wingers howled their protests, Mr Botha adroitly set the rest of his audience laughing by remarking: "I am not scared to sit round a table with blacks. I have done it often and I have not turned black, nor have they turned white."

But Mr Nel was unable to make himself heard over the barrage of noise from supporters of both the conservative Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB). As he left the hall the right-wingers, calling themselves "people who walk the straight road", jubilantly took over the stage and appointed a former professional wrestler to chair the meeting. They cheered a motion of no confidence in the National Party, President Botha and their local National Party MP.

In Cape Town yesterday, Mr Nel said the National Party would continue with its reforms "regardless of these people who do not want to see change. We are not prepared to give a number of right-wing radicals like the AWB a veto to our plans."

## Policeman stabbed in Soweto rampage

Johannesburg—A black policeman was stabbed to death as mobs of youths went on a rampage in the black township of Soweto near here yesterday (Ray Kennedy writes).

Police and Army vehicles were attacked with stones as mobs were driven off with tear-gas, according to a police statement.

It said troops fired rifles in one incident and a youth was slightly wounded.

The rampage began after the police stopped buses of school students on their way to a magistrate's court, where 15 other youths were appearing over the "necklace" killing of

a black policeman last Friday. Blacks claimed police fired tear gas into the buses at roadblocks.

Other youths hijacked private cars and forced taxi drivers to take them to the court where they were faced by a barrier of mounted police. Church ministers, members of the public and reporters were turned away from the court.

Violence flared again in Alexandra, on Johannesburg's northern border, where at least three people were killed in unrest earlier this week.

Police said a youth was slightly injured when he was hit by a tear gas canister.

## Marilyn race protest

Johannesburg (AFP)—A Marilyn Monroe look-alike competition organized by a South African supermarket chain has been cancelled because of complaints from black politicians that it discriminated against blacks.

A spokesman for the chain said here yesterday that entries for the contest had been accepted from all races because "we clearly stated that

there was no age, colour, race or sex bar."

But because of complaints from black politicians that a competition asking for Marilyn Monroe look-alikes was in its very nature discriminatory against blacks, the chain decided reluctantly to scrap it.

The supermarket said it had already organized look-alike contests for such people as the singer Michael Jackson.

## Manila press men killed in ambush

From Keith Dalton, Manila

A senior Reuters photographer and eight soldiers died in a roadside ambush by communist rebels in the northern Philippines. Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, the Defence Minister, said yesterday.

Mr Willy Vicoy, aged 45, a veteran photographer and Mr Pete Mabasa, a local journalist, were the first reporters to die covering the 18-year insurgency.

Mr Enrile said the two newsmen died in a "brazen and treacherous" ambush along the national highway in Cagayan province, 220 miles north of Manila, after 10 rebels, dressed in army-like fatigues, flagged down the two Jeeps in which the victims were riding.

The rebels of the New People's Army then opened fire. Two grenades were tossed at the vehicle during a 45-minute exchange of fire before the rebels withdrew, the state-run Philippine News Agency reported.

Mr Mabasa, a correspondent for the Manila Bulletin newspaper, died in the battle. Suffering severe gunshot and shrapnel wounds, Mr Vicoy died 15 hours later in hospital.



Mr Willy Vicoy, the photographer who died in an ambush in the Philippines, on assignment during the Vietnam war.

## Reagan offers help to Aquino

Washington—President Reagan yesterday telephoned President Corason Aquino of the Philippines, offering United States assistance "in meeting the challenges that lie before her Government."

The White House said (Mohsin Ali writes).

It was the President's first direct contact with Mrs Aquino since she took office in late February after the ousting of President Ferdinand Marcos.

President Reagan gave Mrs Aquino details of the additional \$150 million (£100 million) military and economic aid he has asked Congress to provide for the Philippines "as an important manifestation of support by the American people to the Philippines people."

## Cameraman haunted by Vietnam war work

Manila (Reuters)—Willy Vicoy, the Reuters photographer who died yesterday, was still suffering nightmares about his work in Vietnam 10 years after the war ended.

But the bad dreams never deflected the dour of Philippine cameramen from the love of his life—combat photography.

Mr Vicoy, aged 45, the father of six children, spent five years covering the Vietnam conflict as a staffman for United Press International. His family did not want him to go off to war, so he told them he was covering a routine assignment.

But despite his outwardly cheerful nature—welcomed by his colleagues in the battle zones—the war left its mark. "Even now I still have nightmares about Vietnam, especially when things are

## Senior American official wants Waldheim barred from entering US

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

A senior Justice Department official responsible for investigating Nazi war crimes has recommended that Dr Kurt Waldheim be barred from the United States because of alleged involvement in wartime atrocities against Yugoslav partisans.

The Justice Department said in a statement that "no conclusions had been reached, nor has any review taken place at any decision-making level about Mr Waldheim's status". Reports that Mr Meese had already decided to bar him were untrue.

Until last month Dr Waldheim had consistently maintained that he was released from military service in 1941, but he has now acknowledged that he served with the German Army in the Balkans in 1942-45.

Mr Sher's report notes that Dr Waldheim was in Yugoslavia at the time of planning for Operation Black, a drive against partisans in 1943 that left more than 15,000 dead.

Mr Sher continues: "Waldheim's claim that he was not involved in Operation Black is squarely contradicted by the photograph of him at the airfield in Podgorica (now Titograd). The operation began on May 15 and the meeting with the Italians at the airfield was a planning session."

That group was commanded by General Alexander Lohr, who was hanged for war crimes in 1947. According to

## Threat of ban upsets Austrian politicians

Vienna—News of the recommendation that Dr Kurt Waldheim be refused entry to the United States provoked a storm of protest from conservative politicians supporting him for the Austrian presidency (Richard Bassett writes).

Herr Michael Graff, the deputy leader of the People's Party, yesterday accused the World Jewish Congress of continuing its "hate-filled, dishonest attack".

Herr Graff said the report from the US Justice Department was "the indiscretion of someone in that ministry who's clearly friendly with a senior member of the World Jewish Congress".

Dr Leopold Graf, the Socialist Foreign Minister, said he had ordered the Austrian Ambassador in Washington to investigate the Justice Department report immediately.

He said Dr Waldheim had seriously damaged Austria's reputation abroad.

## Church-state summit eases way for Pope's Polish visit

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Glemp have held the first Polish church-state summit in almost a year to prepare the way for the Pope's next pilgrimage to his homeland.

A communiqué issued by the official news agency gave away little about Thursday's meeting, but informed sources said the two men discussed almost every aspect of church-state policy, including official criticism of radical priests who use their sermons to defend the banned Solidarity union.

The Government is ready to accept the Pope's third pilgrimage to Poland, set for June next year, but wants to deflect any criticism from Moscow or other East European neighbours that such visits stir up nationalist fervour and give new life to the anti-socialist opposition.

The authorities, it emerged from the summit, want the Church to co-operate more actively with the state, for example in tackling social problems.

The communiqué explained the points of agreement between church and state, emphasizing those issues which directly support official policy.

in approving an agricultural fund that would channel Western money to private farmers. The Government is now asking for estimates of how much has been paid into the fund.

The Church wants special political status for Solidarity prisoners; the Government insists on referring only to "non-criminal" offenders.

The Government wants explicit curbs on the activities of pro-Solidarity priests. The Church insists on considering each priest on his merits, transferring some from sensitive parishes but in general supporting their right to speak out about human rights.

However, some ground can be given by both sides before the Pope's visit.

The decisive breakthrough will probably come when General Jaruzelski makes his long-awaited trip to Italy and the Vatican. The Pope has made it clear that he would be prepared to meet him.

The trip has been delayed, however, because of objections by Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, over the continued detention of Solidarity leaders.



Cardinal Glemp: Wants deal on Solidarity prisoners.

## Soviet reprimands show problems facing oil industry

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

New evidence of the severe troubles facing the giant Soviet oil industry emerged yesterday with a report in Pravda that the Communist Party had severely reprimanded two senior government officials for shoddy work in the key oil-refining sector.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest oil producer, but has recently suffered a double blow through falling production and the recent slump in world oil prices.

West European analysts predicted this week that the result could reduce the Kremlin's foreign currency earnings by as much as \$7 billion (£4.6 billion) during 1986.

According to Pravda, Mr Yuri Sivakov, deputy oil-refining minister and Mr Vasily Pyatibrat, first deputy minister for industrial construction, were called to account as a result of serious delays in building new oil-refining units.

The paper disclosed that only three out of 13 new units planned to come into use in 1984 and 1985 had actually done so. The Soviet oil-refining and petrochemical industry was also taken to task for the under-use of existing capacity.

The report of the public reprimands came only 24 hours after Britain and Russia signed a far-reaching energy co-operation agreement which British officials expect to result in substantial orders for

British equipment and technology over the next five years.

The Soviet Union has recently embarked on a programme which gives priority to energy conservation and conversion from oil to gas.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, laid great emphasis on British expertise in the conservation field during his Moscow negotiations.

Yesterday's public rebukes, one of the main weapons in Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's drive to shake-up the bureaucracy, came after a stream of reports in the press about other problems in the oil industry including inefficient repair work and inadequate housing and other facilities in the crucial west Siberian region.

The degree of downturn in Soviet oil production was confirmed in recent official statistics showing that in 1985 it produced 4.16 billion barrels, down from the 1984 figure of 4.29 billion and from a record total of 4.31 billion in 1983.

Oil has recently provided the Soviet Union with about 60 per cent of its foreign exchange. Western experts say the slump in world prices combined with the shortfall in domestic production is the main reason why the USSR ended last year with a deficit of \$4 billion in its balance of payments in hard currencies compared with a surplus of \$4 billion in 1984.

## Oslo intervenes to end its offshore dispute

From Tony Samstag, Oslo

The Norwegian Government yesterday intervened and ended the dispute that had shut down the country's oil and gas production for the past 19 days.

It ordered binding arbitration for the dispute that had cost Norway an estimated minimum of 60 million Norwegian kroner (£5 million) a day.

Mr Arne Rethedal, the Minister for Labour, said the Government decided to invoke its powers after the failure of overnight talks. He said it was concerned by the economic and industrial consequences of the protracted dispute on Britain as well as on Norway, and the safety of the offshore platform, Corrosion, he said, was

a particular problem although emergency maintenance crews had continued to work.

In theory, the Storting (parliament) must debate the Government's initiative, which it could not normally do before next Thursday; but in practice, the tradition has been to call off disputes immediately after the Government has announced its intention to order binding arbitration.

The four unions involved are thought to have indicated their willingness to return to work.

The dispute began on April 6 when the catenary's union voted to strike and their employers responded by locking out 15,000 production workers.

## Zimbabwe to seek foreign investment

Harare (AP)—The Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, announced yesterday that his Socialist government is preparing its first guidelines for prospective investors since independence in 1980.

The investment register will be published to coincide with a five-year national development plan unveiled earlier this month.

The plan envisions some £83 million worth of foreign private investment by 1990 and will identify areas for development.

## Glasses clue in Palme murder hunt

Stockholm (Reuters)—The Swedish police disclosed that they had found a pair of spectacles near the spot where the former Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, was murdered that may have belonged to his assassin.

Police told journalists that the steel-rimmed spectacles were found on March 1, the day after Palme was shot dead by an unknown gunman, and said they had appealed to all of the country's opticians for help in tracing their owner.

They think the glasses were dropped as the murderer fled.

## Tribute to astronauts

Caroline McAuliffe (above), daughter of Christa McAuliffe, the high school teacher who died in the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger on January 28, watching a tribute to her mother and the six professional astronauts on board. Elementary school children planted trees in their honour in Concord, New Hampshire, where Mrs McAuliffe taught. More than 100 students, teachers and friends attended the ceremony. Mrs McAuliffe, aged 37, was the first teacher chosen for a shuttle trip.

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## Grenada coup described

St George's, Grenada (Reuters)—The court trying 18 people accused of murdering Maurice Bishop, Grenada's Prime Minister, yesterday heard the first eyewitness account of the coup which triggered a US-led invasion.

Mrs Agnes Grant, a matron at the General Hospital, told the court she was with the Prime Minister and other ministers in Fort Rupert when it came under fire on the day of the coup.

Of the 18 former leftist leaders accused of the murder only a former soldier, Ragnor Nelson, was present in court. The other 17 were removed after disrupting proceedings, as they did yesterday.

Mrs Grant said some people in the room were wounded or killed by the gunfire. When it stopped Bishop told everyone to leave the room.

The prosecution alleges that after Bishop left the room, he was killed with eight colleagues on the orders of his party's Central Committee.

## Deadlock over war memorial

From A Correspondent, Bonn

West Germany's problems in coming to terms with the Nazi past surfaced in the Bonn Parliament yesterday when MPs failed to decide for or against a national war memorial.

After the embarrassing incident last year over the visit by Chancellor Kohl and President Reagan to the Bitburg war cemetery, the Government and Opposition parties began discreet talks on a national memorial. But they are at odds over which war dead the memorial should commemorate.

Yesterday, the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats called for a memorial to the victims of war and Nazi despotism, especially German dead.

The Social Democrats argued for a monument inscribed with a passage from a speech by President Weizsäcker referring to the six million Jews who died in Nazi concentration camps.

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## SPORTS DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Rigging the Cup

Saturation media coverage of the America's Cup threatens to be one of the great bores of our time. Yacht racing is not an all-action television sport. But alongside the racing will be what promises to be the most spectacular aquatic event since Trafalgar: the five months of battling between the International Management Group's "gunboat" and the boats of filmcrews from all over the world. "Ways will be found to prevent you filming," threatened one IMG man. "The event will be policed and we will have our gunboats out."

IMG, the megabuck sporting agency headed by Mark McCormack, bought the rights to the America's Cup from the Royal Perth Yacht Club. The agency wants \$300,000 from anyone who wishes to cover the event. There are no separate deals for, say, making documentary films, and the sum is far too large for the BBC and other organizations, to even consider.

But now a company called Derrick Offshore Limited is planning to sail a brand new, specially converted oil rig to the site of the America's Cup races. Derrick Offshore believes it has every legal right to be in the water where the finals will be held. The rig, which can move at more than 10 knots, will have a 500-seat grandstand, restaurant, casino, cabins and a hospital — as well as satellite, telephone and telex links. The rig is even computer-stabilized, to give the best possible conditions for filming. Media men are apparently flocking to Derrick Offshore with inquiries.

### Six appeal

Last summer, I've forgotten. God was in his heaven. All was right with the world. England was thumping Australia and Ian Botham was hitting every ball that came his way for six. He hit a record 80 in the season. The feat has prompted a new six-hitting contest, with prizes that every cricketer will cherish: money. If Botham hits 80 sixes again this summer, he will get £1,300. *Wisden Cricketer Monthly* magazine, in conjunction with a company called Basic Six, will operate the scheme. Botham will receive £10 for every first-class six he hits from the 20th onward — and from that 20th sixth the tenners become retrospectives. Thus 19 sixes win you nothing, but 21 earn you £210. The man who scores the most in the season will receive a bonus of £500. I hope the winner of our discontent will be made glorious summer by this son of Somerset. Or to put it less laboriously: attaboy. Both!

My achievement in tipping the winner of the Grand National will never be forgotten, at least not by me. Flushed with having, I now tip Sonic Lady to win the first classic of the season, the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket on Thursday. If you shy from backing favourites, then have Chalk Stream each way.

### Dilly Daley

A South African radio station came up with a world scoop recently when it announced that Bloemfontein-born (and raised, and educated) Zola Budd was engaged to be married — to Daley Thompson. The announcement was in fact made on April 1. The joke echoes an informal competition held by *Daily Mail* subscribers after their newspaper had bought up Miss Budd in that memorable deal a couple of years back. The object of the competition was to find the best Zola headline. The winning entry was "Zola has Daley's Lovelace". But I seem to remember from the Olympics that Mr Thompson has set his sights even higher — on a former European three-day event champion.

### Net profit

This being the age of voluntary net practice it is nice to see the Australian cricket captain Allan Border storming into England to join Essex. He arrived this week from Australia, was met at Heathrow at half past six in the morning, went straight to Chelmsford, and by lunchtime he was having his first net. On Wednesday, in spectacularly English conditions, he scored 80 runs, and already looks a good bet for top of the averages. Has the man not heard that travelling cricketers are supposed to do it with a whinge? What is the game coming to?



"Poor Marvin. He was on his way down town to cancel his British trip, and got shot."

## Kenneth Minogue on the long reach of Liberation Theology

# At God's left hand

Neil Kinnock and Pope John Paul II have recently been facing the same problem: how to deal with the Trojan Horse of Marxism. Kinnock's problem is for the moment largely represented by the Militants of Liverpool; his solution is confronted by the Liberation Theologians of Latin America, where nearly half his flock resides. The problem arises because of the Marxist propensity for taking over institutions through masquerade — Marxism is even capable of masquerading as religion.

There is certainly no mystery about Marx's view of religion. "I hate all gods," was the Promethean remark he used as the epigraph to his doctoral dissertation, and his successors have taken him at his word whenever they have attained power. Leagues of the Godless have discouraged religious practices; persecution and often slaughter have been used to intimidate the Church.

Marx thought he had good intellectual reasons for this position. He inherited a philosophical tradition, dating back to the ancient Greeks, according to which religion was a set of myths necessary for keeping unruly men in mortal fear of the invisible policeman of conscience. In the coming enlightenment such fables would be unnecessary.

The real point of the attack on religion, however, lies in a simple fact about the technology of revolution. Any revolution must spring from the discontent of workers and peasants, but it is impossible to focus this discontent if the people continue to think in terms of a life hereafter. They must instead be persuaded that politics is a zero-sum game: the stakes are nothing other than the goods of this world. Such is the theory of the class struggle. Correspondingly, the theory of surplus value explains discontent not as the result of man's enslavement to sin, but as a consequence of the fact that the rich are robbing the poor; and oppression of this kind is much more manageable than original sin.

It is easy enough to see how a collection of revolutionary Marxists, sheltering under the popular trademark of Labour, might plausibly pass themselves off as merely realistic supporters of the socialist programme of Keir Hardie and Nye Bevan: less easy to see how Marxists might pass themselves off as Christians. Yet there are significant affinities between these competitors for the allegiance of populations.

One link arises from the fact that priests working amid the suffering of Latin America might well identify Christ's poor with Marx's proletariat, of whom he said that "no particular wrong but wrong generally is perpetrated against it". The argument of the Gospels is that wealth attaches us dangerously to the things of this world. Thus the poor may be closer to spirituality than the rich. If such good people are to be found oppressed by a corrupt system, then it is easy to see that many priests might think partisanship with the poor to be the heart of a reinvigorated Gospel message.

A less obvious reason why Christianity might slide into Marxism is to be found in the fact that religion has lately been invaded by science and philosophy.

There was a time when the local bookshop meant W H Smith or its High Street equivalent. If you were lucky there would also be a small, shabby and barely profitable family business some way off the main drag. Towns with a glorious past and/or a university might fare a little better, but by and large, Britain has long been, as the trade puts it, "underbookshopped".

About three years ago that began to change, and this year the pace has accelerated to the point where the small independents are looking for radical defensive measures. For a new breed of bookseller is threatening their very existence.

To a remarkable extent this revolution parallels the changes that have happened in other areas of retailing, where groups like Burton and entrepreneurs such as Sir Terence Conran have transformed the High Street. Rapidly expanding booksellers — Hatchards, Waterstone's and Blackwell's among them — are adopting the same marketing strategies as retailers like Next or Habitat: highly designed, brighter shops and careful targeting at the middle market of the aspirational young. But the big difference with books is the Net Book Agreement, which means that volumes are sold at a price determined by the publisher at every outlet. Its survival is based on the benign view that books are special. The very essence of a good bookshop is the size of its stock, but such an asset can only be preserved — so the received wisdom goes — if sellers are protected from the full force of the free market. It is this that has kept the family business around the corner alive. It has been able to compete with W H Smith on price and therefore to take a slice of the mass paperback market to back up its more specialized business.

But the NBA is only one side of the equation — the other side is costs. Smiths have long been able to negotiate bulk discounts of up to 45 per cent from publishers as against the 35 per cent available to the small shops. This was not so important as long as the independent retained the specialized business that lured enough customers away from the High Street. But the new wave of shops comprises aggressive nationwide chains that go for High Street sites and



Pope John Paul visiting revolutionary Nicaragua and Derek Hatton addressing the Labour Party: two faces of the same dilemma

In its natural state, Christianity is a collection of stories constituting what is believed to be a divine revelation, and the meaning of these doctrines and stories changes over the generations. Taken up by the philosophically inclined, however, the stories will be translated into the abstractions of current intellectual life. God turns into the ground of being, the Gospel stories become metaphors of renewal, the Second Coming a concretization of hope, and so on.

This intellectualizing process homogenizes and makes rigid whatever it touches. Indeed, it has been plausibly argued — by Lewis Feuer, among others — that the fundamental structure of Marxism is merely an abstract version of the story of Moses leading the enslaved people of Israel out of Egyptian bondage to the promised land. Significantly, the Vatican response to Liberation Theology involves the Exodus story, adding: "God wishes to be adored by people who are free." One aspect of the Trojan Horse problem faced by the churches is thus that Marxism is in some respects an abstract and simplified version of one of the central ideas of Christianity.

The Pope's response to this problem has come in two documents issued under the name of Cardinal Ratzinger from the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. The first came out in 1984 and was largely critical of Liberation Theology; the second, which has just been published, restates Christian doctrine in such a way as to absorb whatever is valuable in the theology of liberation, and to discard the "deadly errors" of what remains.

The link between Christianity and Marxism resides in the very idea of liberation itself. In Chris-



tian terms, God has made us free, but we tend constantly to slide into the bondage of sin. In Marxist terms, we are enslaved by capitalism, but can liberate ourselves through armed struggle. The possibilities of confusion along this conceptual axis are positively vertiginous, but the cardinal manages to keep his head. His account, for example, of the Marxist dogma of the unity of theory and practice could hardly be bettered: "According to the logic of Marxist thought, the 'analysis' is inseparable from the praxis, and from the conception of history to which this praxis is linked. The analysis is for the Marxist an instrument of criticism, and criticism is only one stage in the revolutionary struggle... the only true consciousness, then, is the partisan consciousness."

The anti-Christian character of this doctrine can partly be brought out by juxtaposing it against the Christian injunction to love one's enemies. Conversion is a better aim than liquidation. The Marxist emphasis on systems and structures must be contrasted with the Christian emphasis on the human heart. "The first thing to be done," writes the cardinal, "is to appeal to the spiritual and moral capacities of the individual... if one is to achieve the economic and social changes that will truly be at the service of man." A century and a half after Marx, whose systems have been toppled and replaced without any notable improvement in the human heart, the Marxist argument looks very thin.

The political point of papal documents, however, is less to win arguments than to reaffirm the Christian position in such a way as to build a bridge by which the straying theologians of liberation can return to the Christian fold

without sacrificing the understandable preoccupation with the social question that led them astray in the first place.

Concessions are made. An extreme case is recognized in which recourse to armed struggle might be justifiable, but the overwhelming insistence is upon the futility of violence and the necessity of "morally licit" means. The Vatican's central position is unambiguous: "Those who discredit the path of reform and favour the myth of revolution not only foster the illusion that the abolition of an evil situation is in itself sufficient to create a more humane society; they also encourage the setting up of totalitarian regimes."

For all the lucidity of the argument, however, there is at least one idea which creates a fog in the text every time it (frequently) appears. This is the idea of justice. It is taken for granted throughout that we all know what it is, and is not, just. The reason no doubt lies in the fact that the main audience is in Latin America, where injustice will be effortlessly identified with the famous disparities of wealth in that continent. This might seem to make it unnecessary to consider such fundamental questions as whether the term "justice" refers to a process (such as whatever happens in accordance with rules of law) or whether it describes an outcome (such as the fact of inequality).

Avoiding these hard questions — which are by no means irrelevant to the present and future condition of Latin American economies — is typical of what the economist Peter Bauer has criticized as the confusions of "ecclesiastical economics". Relying on the popular conviction that it is bad for some to be gorging themselves beside swimming pools while others starve, the papal "Instruction of Christian Freedom and Liberation" suggests a merely redistributionist conception of what ought to be done.

Still, the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith has at least clarified the central point, namely, that in concentrating its energies on social change, the Church is in danger of sinking to the level of political partisanship, and losing its own soul. In its insistence that the Church is the custodian of the mystery of the Christian revelation, it leaves its readers in no doubt that a Church is one thing and a political movement quite another.

As the world is now rather overstocked with clerics who, having (it would seem) little of interest to say on spiritual matters, seek out attention with vacuous uplift on economic or social topics, one may hope that the clarifications just issued, beyond the Roman Catholic Church

Political parties, no less than Churches, have insecure identities liable to be subverted by activists masquerading as mere enthusiastic keepers of the sacred flame. This is why Neil Kinnock would be well advised to consider carefully the Vatican's response to Liberation Theology. For if the Labour Party fails to solve its problems of identity, a constitutional British party will have turned insensibly into a revolutionary international movement.

The author is professor of political science at the London School of Economics.

## Bryan Appleyard looks at the marketing onslaught that has hit small bookshops

# Fighting off the Burtons of the bookshelves

command the highest discounts. They carry large stocks — £60 worth per square foot of selling space — and, in general, they are as highbrow as the best of the independents.

And they are moving very quickly. Waterstone's, which only came into existence at the end of 1982, had 10 shops at the end of last year and is opening another eight this year. They work on the basis that every store must achieve £1 million turnover in its first year. Hatchards and Corgi, two Collins subsidiaries, are expanding just as quickly.

In addition, W H Smith is rationalizing its Bowes & Webster subsidiary by renaming all the 37 shops in the company Sherratt and Hughes. In September it will announce national promotion of the chain as well as the development of additional shops. With Penguin Bookshops, Pentos and Blackwell's all moving in the same direction, it is clear that the smart new-wave bookshop is about to take its place on every High Street next to smart new-wave clothes and furniture shops.

But who is buying the books? The answer is difficult to pin down but it seems clear that the market is growing and that growth should be accelerating. For a start, Britain's total book market is worth about £700 million annually; which means that in terms of per capita spending on books we are lagging well behind the Americans and most of the Europeans. The "under-bookshopped" phase may have held back the whole market and the new wave may mean we shall catch up. Certainly experience so far suggests that these new shops are

creating new business rather than simply taking it straight off the independents.

Furthermore, library borrowing is on the decline. Public libraries are not what they were and the book-borrowing habit has not really taken root in the younger generation.

So the gap in the market spotted by the new wave certainly seems to exist and appears to be sufficiently large to allow them to expand contentedly for some time yet. Nobody has any illusions, however, that they will soon be crashing into each other in competition for prime sites and that the ambitions of some will have to be pruned or abandoned.

But meanwhile that leaves the independents, increasingly pessimistic about the loyalty of their clientele and unable to do anything about their already slim profit margins. "I'm sad to say," laments Phil Cullen, general manager of Sherratt and Hughes, "that many of them will be forced out of business." These are not crocodile tears. Cullen is about to retire and delights in browsing through independent bookshops.

Tim Waterstone, chairman of Waterstone's, takes the rather more robust view that bookselling was always a profitable business — witness the consistency of W H Smith's figures — and it was only the inefficiency of small operators which had given the business a bad name for low margins and poor returns. But he does add that the independents should be able to survive in more specialized niches — playing, as it were, the role of bespoke tailor to the off-the-peg High Street operators.

A more radical solution was proposed at the Booksellers

Association Annual Conference which has just ended at Aviemore. The proposition involves independent bookshops forming buying co-operatives modelled on organizations like the grocery traders' Mace. This would enable them to buy from publishers at sufficiently large quantities to negotiate competitive discounts.

Appropriately this solution was proposed by a publisher — Desmond Clarke of Faber & Faber. The company has done well out of independent bookshops because of its specialized output and high-quality backlist. Indeed, only a publisher would really be in a position to attempt to weld together any sort of concerted action within the individualistic and conservative book trade.

The very fact that Clarke is such a publisher reveals the central worry about the potentially harmful effects of the new wave. For, well-stocked as they are, these shops tend, like their revolutionary comrades elsewhere on the High Street, to err on the side of the bland. Their poetry shelves, while unquestionably better than the less literary branches of Smith's, are still largely routine concoctions of Eliot, Hughes and Beckett. They tend to lack the potential for delighted discovery which lies in less planned, possibly less market-conscious bookshops.

They are in this sense outlets for an equivalent new wave which has swept through publishing, and which has produced a variety of market conceptions rather than necessary or inevitable books — it has, as it were, been a case of the bland leading the bland. The danger for the quality publishers is that this levelling-off of middle-market trade could actually leave them worse off than before, with fewer outlets for their most up-market titles.

The new wave, of course, will say that their significant improvements in efficiency over the old independents will mean they can operate a much better ordering service that will fill the gaps on the shelves. Nevertheless, there will be those who feel that books are different and that a shabby, ill-designed shop off the High Street is just the place to buy them. For their benefit Clarke had better suggest to run out.

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## Woodrow Wyatt

# And if the eagle should fly?

Isolationism in the US is not confined to the Midwest. There was general anger in America at the lack of support from Europe for the Libyan raid, and fury against the French and Italians for refusing overflying rights. Without Mrs Thatcher the trend towards Fortress America would have been accelerated.

Europeans, particularly in Britain, tend to think that we are doing the US a favour when we allow her to defend us with her forces and bases in Europe. The US would be considerably better off if it withdrew all its bases and troops — 55 per cent of its yearly defence budget of some \$300 billion is spent on defending us. Although it would still spend a lot on the withdrawn forces the expense would be much less.

Western Europe would not only lose comfort by such a withdrawal: it would lose considerable foreign exchange and employment. The 350,000 American troops in Europe are accompanied by some 750,000 dependents. The absence of well over a million Americans permanently stationed here, spending dollars and giving employment, would be extremely disagreeable.

It is sentiment more than necessity that impels the US to defend us. If there was a war between Russia and the West a fortress America would be in no greater danger of nuclear destruction than it is at present. If no nuclear weapons were used America would be absolutely safe. The Russians could not get large numbers of troops across the Bering Straits. There is no chance of their being able to do a Hannibal over the Alps on the US. American exports would not suffer under a Fortress America policy — that is, until the Russians decided that the remnants of free Europe could so easily be taken over by Russia that they might as well do it. But even then a country with the vast resources of America would not be deterred for long.

A Western Europe without America would either have to step up its defence spending enormously or accept the inevitable. The presence of large American forces has not made Russia relax her grip on Eastern Europe. The absence of them, and a policy not to send them to Europe again, would be an irresistible temptation to Moscow. Gorbachev may have a modern look, but he remains an old-fashioned Russian imperialist. The Russian army has not left Afghanistan.

Independents can easily be convinced to justify the taking over of the Western sector of Berlin, leading to further incidents and advances elsewhere in Europe.

## David Walker

# Old unions don't just fade away

The Secretary of State for Employment's Stockton Lecture the other night was dishonest in the way politicians usually are on subjects deemed sensitive or electorally disquieting. David Young, the former straight-talking businessman, came of age as a party politician.

The subject of the lecture was billed as enterprise. It turned out to be a speech about industrial relations — rightly so, since Secretaries of State for Employment cannot do much about our pernicious national culture (Lord Young's phrase), while they can operate on the body of law that underpins collective bargaining. Thus he spoke about trade unions. Rather, he insinuated and hinted a great deal about trade unions but stopped short of his and the Prime Minister's ultimate tenet: that trade unions have no place in a thriving enterprise society.

It is worth getting the minister's argument straight. Wage bargaining by unions is anachronistic. Trade unions are Marxist, in so far as they assume a permanent condition of struggle between employers and employees. The union attitude is "the virus of the British disease". Union leaders are schooled in terms of class war and exploitation suitable to the 1880s. The economic facts of life, Lord Young said, are as follows: if wages are constrained, firms have lower costs. That encourages them to produce more and sell more — they can set lower prices and enjoy higher profits. Real demand and output will increase.

And where does that leave trade unions? Here is the minister's concealment, achieved by leaving the conclusion unspoken. The logic is plain: trade unions are bad for business... business is good for workers... ergo trade unions are bad for workers. The role of a reforming government is plain: abolish them. Prescriptions for action in Young's speech: none.

Despite the 1980, 1982 and 1984 industrial relations legislation, unions still enjoy immunity from the operations of the civil law. They are, in short, empowered by law to inflict economic harm, in a market society, they have no place. Turn to the Institute of Economic Affairs: a reputable source of analysis in favour of market economics. A new IEA pamphlet, out this week, is blunt: "Modern unionism is an affront to the rule of law upon which the authority of the liberal state should rest. Hence the proper role of law would be to prescribe them."

Russia would become much more the master of the foreign policy of that part of Europe not occupied by Russian troops than America has ever been.

The instant reaction against Mrs Thatcher's permission for American aircraft to fly to Libya was one of cowardice. It was similar to the fearfulness in Britain during the Chamberlain days. Few considered the long-term dangers to our safety that a refusal by Mrs Thatcher would have brought, thinking only of the risk of some immediate terrorist action in which they might get hurt.

Americans tend to take a simpler view. Libya is the main source of funds for Mideast terrorists, whether they are Libyan or not, therefore Libya should be given a warning knock. Europeans love to debate all the ins and outs before doing anything, which usually means that nothing is done, as the Americans found in response to their prolonged and repeated pleas for joint action against Libyan-inspired terrorism.

Mrs Thatcher's permission to fly shored up the Alliance at a moment when the US was becoming dangerously disillusioned by it. It has done more. Already President Reagan, in gratitude, wants to make it easier to extradite IRA terrorists for trial in Britain. Similarly, there is likely to be a renewed decision in America to provide support to the IRA. So all those people who reacted against Mrs Thatcher in panic fear of increased terrorism can now expect an actual reduction, or at least a cessation, of it in this country.

It is too early to say whether the American strike against Libya will reduce world-wide terrorism of which Americans have been the principal victims. There are signs that something is changing in Libya. European countries are suddenly becoming more co-operative in the fight against terrorism. At the very worst, international terrorism over a period is unlikely to increase.

Mrs Thatcher has also demonstrated to the nervous that the US cannot even use bases here for conventional weapons without our permission: how much more that prohibition would apply to a use of nuclear weapons of which we disapproved. Those, like the Labour Party, who would get rid of the United States nuclear bases should understand that they would also be ending the Atlantic Alliance. Why should the US keep its troops over here if she is not to share the defence of them with a nuclear deterrent? Mrs Thatcher has not merely rejected the Alliance from corrosion but has banned British influence on Washington within it.

Unlike the minister the IEA is unafraid to face the logic of its premises. Trade unions exist to stop labour being supplied. They should be declared illegal combinations. That conclusion leads straight to repeal of the 1906 Trades Disputes Act and the end of protection for unions in civil suits for example alleging conspiracy to do economic harm to an employer.

What says Lord Young's hand? Perhaps he is an historicist who thinks the inevitability of history will take care of the problem. Trade unions are, he argued in the Stockton Lecture, in terminal decline. The proportion of the labour force in unions has fallen from nearly 60 per cent in 1979 to just over 50 per cent in 1984. Give it a bit more time and trade unionism becomes, like colonialism, a residual, anachronistic, hardly worthy of attention. We can all relax at back and watch Soggy 32 and the National Union of Mineworkers fade into the sunset. That, with frills, seems to be the Government's position.

It is untenable. The decline of union membership is neither inevitable nor fast. The electronics leader Eric Hammond, for all the benignity of his visage, exists to do to employers no more nor less than harm them if the collective interests of his members are not served; he is as unacceptable a target of market economics as Arthur Scargill. Meanwhile there is evidence that unit labour costs the subject of much ministerial hand-wringing, are indeed affected if indirectly by the extent of unionization (where unionized sectors prevent a reduction in real wages). The government believes there is, at some level, a connection between legislation to deprive unions of privilege and macro-economic improvement.

But perhaps Lord Young is scared. The fear is that expressed by his adjutant, Kenneth Clarke, that there is in British public opinion a gauge of the right balance between "both sides of industry" — in other words a conviction that capital and labour have competing interests. Clarke has insinuated that public opinion considers the balance now to be about right, with some danger of its favour swinging against the employer. A good and bloody public service strike might alter the balance for the moment the politics of union-busting are difficult. That must be Lord Young's judgement. \* *What Right To Strike?* IEA, 2, Lord North Street, London SW15 3LB. £2.



although the Order in Council  
quoted by Mr Denvir trader (April  
1897) makes no specific mention of  
the reproduction on clothing of  
the Queen Victoria on the other  
hand, seems to have encouraged  
such reproductions, particularly  
when imported from abroad; such  
at least, seems to be the implica-  
tion of Francis Thompson's Ode  
on her Diamond Jubilee in 1897:  
For ye have heard the thunder of her  
goings-forth.  
And wonder of her large imperious  
ways,  
Lest India send her turbans, and  
Japan  
Her pictured vests that her remotest  
isle  
Yours faithfully,  
JOHN JULIUS NORWICH.  
24 Blomfield Road, W9.



## THE ARTS

## Television

*Well Being* (Channel 4) was concerned with female alcoholism: for some reason this condition, like female promiscuity, is considered far more reprehensible than in its male guise. In fact, of course, there are very good reasons why women are driven to drink — men amongst them — and last night's programme suggested that the incidence of drinking among the female population has trebled over the last ten years.

As always in contemporary society, of course, this immediately becomes "a problem" which attracts various "experts" with their trail of support groups, caring therapies and various other modern placebos. Sometimes it seems that we live in a cotton-wool society which protects its members only by effectively suffocating them. And there is always of course the faddish "health" lobby with its moralizing inflections.

The dehumanizing aspects of this process even became evident in last night's programme when the women themselves were limited to autobiographical reminiscences of a simple kind while the "experts" spoke in impersonal and authoritative terms. In this miniature version of a client state, it was quite obvious who were the rulers and who were the ruled.

Of course some women, and men too, have problems with alcohol, and their dependency can lead to physical or mental dereliction. But one ought to keep a sense of proportion: care is by no means a society in the grip of the demon drink, and I suspect that English people of the late twentieth century consume less alcohol than most of the generations which preceded them. The difference now is, of course, that we positively luxuriate in various social problems or difficulties; it gives people something to do, I suppose.

Let me welcome *Book Choice* (Channel 4). Now that *Book Four* has been removed, this is the only programme devoted to literature, although its running time of 10 minutes pushes it into a ghetto from which it may never be rescued. The reviews are interesting, however, the reviewers are convincing, and the whole production is mercifully free of the kind of gimmickry which is supposed to make books "sexy". But only 10 minutes! Even the so-called "highlights" from the House of Lords are given more time.

Peter Ackroyd

The Lamberts, George, Constant and Kit, form the subject of the first biography by Andrew Motion (right) poetry editor of Faber & Faber. Interview by Caroline Moorehead

## Enjoying a life of quiet interests

"Make them laugh, make them cry, bring on the dancing girls". Philip Larkin would say to his friend and biographer Andrew Motion, when they talked about writing, particularly poetry. When Larkin died, earlier this year, Motion did his best, in a long poem for the *Times Literary Supplement*, feeling there was perhaps something a little unseemly in writing so soon about a man he had greatly admired.

But Motion wanted to celebrate him at the moment when thoughts and memories were still so strong. He could hear the exact note of that "Eeyore" voice, saying over the telephone "This is your subject speaking".

"The first two, the laughing and the crying were OK", Motion comments on his poem. "I was a bit short on dancing girls." They were easier to come by in *The Lamberts: George, Constant & Kit*, the biography he publishes on Monday.

Andrew Motion became a friend of Larkin's when he was teaching at the University of Hull at the end of the seventies. They listened to jazz together and watched the boxing on television and when Motion felt blue Larkin cheered him up, usually by "being very much bluer

himself". Motion had come to Hull straight from the Newdigate Poetry Prize and a master's degree at Oxford on the poet Edward Thomas, which he was busy "respraying and resoldering" into a book. The idea of going North had seemed immensely attractive: it was so unlike the Oxfordshire landscape of his education — he was at Radley — and the Essex marshes that had been his home. His father was a brewer, from a long line of brewers and his childhood was hazy. Even so, the countryside beyond Hull "had something of the hauntingly odd, deserted landscapes of my youth that I still walk about in in my mind's eye".

For all that, for the walks and the times with Larkin, he had enough of Hull after three years, missing his friends and the things like opera and movies in London that he had never imagined he might miss. He left, against dire warnings from his friends, and spent his savings on a journey to India. He came back, broke, to find a letter on the mat, telling him that he had won the Observer Poetry Prize: £5,000 and the time to write a book on Larkin.

Still, there was no proper form to his life. He became a two-day-a-week editor of the *Poetry Review*, commuting from the house in Oxford he

had bought with money bequeathed by his mother, who died after ten years in hospital paralysed following a riding accident.

On other days he travelled the literary circuit, giving readings of his own poetry, growing increasingly uneasy that in so doing he was somehow becoming that dreaded self-conscious figure "a poet, rather than just someone who sometimes writes poetry".

Then came a more marked act of fortune. Andrew Motion was visiting Chatto & Windus, trying and failing to interest them in the life of another poet, when Carmen Callil, the managing director, asked him what he felt about the Lamberts as a subject.

He wasn't certain. He had never heard of George, the painter, and knew nothing of Kit beyond the fact that he was manager of The Who; Constant, the composer, was clearer: "Something of a hero even, through Anthony Powell's *Morland*. I thought of him as an arbiter of fashion and man of sense."

He was soon hooked. Better still, Chatto suggested that he join the firm, for two days a week as Poetry Editor, while he made trips to Baltimore and Australia, in search of George's roots, and so he embarked on three and a half

years of the biographer's tiring and dredging.

They went well. Three generations meant three spans of time, so research was not all contemporary, not all historical; there were archives as well as interviews.

The Lamberts' interests were much his own: paintings through his mother, music through singing in the choir at school and pleasure in adult life. But Motion admits that while he likes Wagner, Constant preferred French and Russian composers; and rock and roll is just an adolescent memory. But he especially admired the way the Constants were never absolutely first rate: "In some ways, it's better to value them for not being achievers of the top rank; they illuminate precisely by not being stars."

Andrew Motion's conversation suggests that his life is now in good shape. He married a year ago, an editor at Chatto, so the firm has provided him with a book, a wife and a job. He is still only in his early thirties. He has a house, a "perfect Potter house" in Hackney. There are no plans for more biography, but Motion is relieved to find the poetry waiting for him when the Lamberts were done, "growing up like weeds through stepping stones". He writes a poem a month, "by

biological regularity" and feels itchy if he doesn't, but he does so almost casually, not with anxiousness. It remains for him the most enjoyable of all art forms.

Andrew Motion's small office houses trophies from the Indian journey hanging on the walls. They include a row of cane carpet beaters, fashioned in a swirl which serve as ornament and screen. Motion wears carved silver bracelets. Against the wall, when I went to see him, I saw a black cane, not, he said, either an Indian memento, nor a tribute to his fascination with the age of the Lamberts. He has had arthritis in his knees since the age of 17, which "makes me very cross when it rains," and forces on him a "slowed down life of constant reading". More than most, his life has been circumscribed by a small bank of interests.

Not long ago, a friend gave him an astrologer's birth chart. She had drawn up of Jane Austen: it showed her life leading in one clear direction, towards solitude and writing. Andrew Motion sees his own in precisely the same pleasurable mould, a contented focus: poetry, biography, publishing.

*The Lamberts: George, Constant and Kit* is published on Monday (Chatto & Windus, £13.95).



## Radio Knowing winks

Topics which refuse to behave themselves on Radio are punished by being turned into quizzes. No matter how good food looks, smells or tastes, it is no great shakes at making a noise, so into a quiz it goes. Radio 4's *Questions of Taste* is the embarrassing result.

The panel of four foodies, coyly jogged along by "your convivial host" Russell Davies, are a lot of aggressively light-hearted tasks like tasting apples ("crunch, slurp, mmmm, I think I recognize this one, mmmm — Rossetti or, in the Pythonesque or, 'Favourite Utensil' Spot" naming their favourite utensil, plus light-hearted anecdote. I have never heard a studio audience so unmused. No matter how many exclamations marks the panel added to its infection, only anxious titers resulted. One apple was revealed as Spartan. And where do you think they come from? "Greece!" The end came as a blessed relief, even if our convivial host did send us off with goodbye but — yes — "Bon appetit!"

The Law Game (Radio 2) falls into the same category, but is rather better organized. It centres around short sketches in which legal puzzles are enacted. The panel — formed mainly, it seemed, of other radio quiz show hosts — had to give their opinion on the legal rights and wrongs. The show is anecdotal rather than informative, though some of the sketches contain some awkward explanatory dialogue. Solicitor: "Are we the defendant or the plaintiff?" Client: "I can never work out which is which. I want to sue someone. What does that make me?" And so on. Radio 2 audiences are much more ready to chuckle hard at anything. It seems. Lounge-bar pause-fillers are gawped at heartily and, apparently, voluntarily. Panelist Chris Seale, who, we were informed in the introduction, is very tall, was asked which law he would like to change or introduce. He suggested "the Leg Act", ruling that there should always be room for legs in public seats. The audience thought this a scream.

It is a sad rule in life that the most capable game-show hosts are also the most artificial. Paul Daniels has an inability to speak normally through any sentence; instead he belatedly utters a tone of heavy irony unjustified by its content. He favours ever-so-

naughty jokes. (He pronounces "bosoms" "basooms") and a chummy knowingness ("Sorry Frank," he said after making a joke about Frank Bough.) Yet his chairmanship of "radio's only card game" — *Dealing with Daniels* (Radio 2) does manage to make something out of nothing. The questions are silly; the panelists dull; the card game connection contrived, yet the show manages somehow to bubble with jollity.

How reassuring to know that Robert Robinson is still trundling along unvarnished with *Brain of Britain* (Radio 4). The only overstatement in the show lies in the title, otherwise a nostalgic, and, it must be said, somewhat camp. Home Counties bonhomie predominates. "Be shameless, Mrs Shaw!" says Robinson, in the manner of a 1950s sweet shop owner, a little bit the smart Alec, but always knowing his place. The modesty of the scores (10 is high), and the merry middle-class sponsors ("Yes, indeed, Sir") lend one the assurance that the heart of England lies not in the flash that winks from the pan, but in self-effacement, decency and a smattering of general knowledge, that the chairman, whatever his ambitions, is under control.

The same pleasant illusion is conjured up by veteran actor Richard Murdoch in *A Slight Case of Murdoch* (Radio 2). It is a conventional mixture of memories of the great, theatrical disasters, and the veneration of second division comedians, but it is lively and well done. In its early days, he said, the BBC placed a "ban" on certain areas for jokes, among them chambermaids, honeymoon couples, commercial travellers and robbers. A similar ban on jokes on quiz shows about other personalities, of the "Sorry, Frank" type, might be worthy of consideration.

More intentionally solid than Murdoch, but just as unstarry, is Robert Cushman's survey of his 10 years as a theatre critic, *First Night Impressions* (Radio 4). In the first of the series, he made me wish I hadn't missed McKellen's Macbeth, a performance so steeped in evil that a priest would attend regularly, holding his crucifix to protect not only himself but the actors.

Craig Brown

## Soul

## Squelchy sensuality

SOS Band  
Hammersmith  
Odeon

Suburban cocktail pubs from Uxbridge and Romford must have been deserted as the SOS Band, a 10-piece unit from Atlanta, Georgia, settled into the first of their three London concerts on Thursday evening. They are the latest representatives of the kind of working-class soul music that has nothing to do with nostalgia or conceptual art and everything to do with the old pop-culture preoccupation of living for the weekend.

The distinction has been obvious for some years. While the style-conscious readers of *The Face* were promoting the ironic eclecticism of Kid Creole or rediscovering the ageing Curtis Mayfield, the soul boys and girls were locking themselves into the sensual groove of Maze and the frothy pop of Shalamar. The SOS Band answer the same straightforward urges with, on record at least, a similar efficiency.

Their producers, Terry Lewis and James "Jimmy Jam" Harris, devised a strain of hyper-romantic medium-slow ballads, heavily dependent on simple sentiments, hypnotic repetition and supercharged arrangements for electronic instruments — in particular the kind of massive, squelchy-toned keyboard bass that seems capable of lifting the hall off its foundations. It is a seductive noise, very danceable and often explicitly sexy, and the best of the songs, such as "Just the Way You Like It" and "Just Be Good to Me", achieve an authentic quality.

The group's appealing lead singer, Mary Davis, was generally ill-served on Thursday by a show that, despite the audience's ready enthusiasm, fell wildly short of expectations. Many of their routines were tired when James Brown was a shoe-shine boy; others were by any yardstick odious, notably the crude exploitation of female members of the audience, unredeemed by a molecule of wit.

There is, too, a special kind of nausea reserved for the moment when an artist uses a song of which you are particularly fond as a vehicle for girls-versus-boys audience participation. "Tell Me if You Sull Care", a torrid duet, is my favourite SOS Band song, but on this occasion its dramatic tension was permitted to sag like a piece of old knicker elastic — which just about sums up the elegance and sophistication of the whole event.

Richard Williams

## Theatre

## Fables and frissons in old New York

Wonderful Town  
Palace, Watford

With elephantine musicals progressively devouring and defoliating the West End, it has been left to Watford (in the wake of the Guildhall) to revive this little early collaboration between Leonard Bernstein and the Comden and Green team. Despite the obvious, it is a show that lives up to its title: and it comes as an overdue reminder that musicals can have fire, wit, and intelligence without any loss in popular appeal.

The town, of course, is New York: not the New York of 42nd Street but Christopher Street, Greenwich Village in the mid-30s — a backwater occupied by neighbourhood artists, displaced football heroes, soda-jerks, and old artists. By 1953 when Bernstein teamed up with Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov to adapt the Greenwich Village stories of Ruth McKenney, it was already a romantic memory, a fabled zone of youthful self-discovery remote from the brutal success drive and razzmatazz of Broadway.

The book tells the tale of two sisters hitting town with all the pent-up energy of an upbringing in Columbus, Ohio. Ruth, the brainy one, besieges editors with unpub-



Ray Lonnen and Maureen Lipman

lishable manuscripts. Eileen, the pretty one, wants to break into showbusiness, but finds herself fully occupied in juggling with an ever-lengthening queue of besotted males.

They share central focus throughout the show, with no rivalry but much exhilarating invention. When Eileen (Emily Morgan) at the climax of the first act conga knocks out a cop and is hailed off to the slammer, frisson momentarily grips the stage. But not to worry, the curtain then rises on the Christopher Street pen revealing that she has taken

charge of it and is despatching the inflated constabulary on little errands before they form up to serenade her in a superb pastiche ballad.

It is true that the show falls into two sections: first a scene-setting prelude, and then a story. And things go distinctly softer once the fable closes. The opening scenes put over the basic experiences of generation on generation of New York bohemians, and lifts them into irresistible comedy. The girls rashly hand over a month's rent for a ramshackle basement standing directly

over the blasting operations for a new subway, and under a favoured walk of local dog owners. Much passing trade leers in or falls through their window, from the randy clients of the previous occupant, to Eileen's drug-store admirer.

Against this background, Ruth — marvellously played by a perky, unsinkable Maureen Lipman — gets to deliver Bernstein's classic primer on "One Hundred Ways To Lose A Man" (the trick is to show your intelligence), and sits back in a magazine office while the editor and two crystalline colleagues join a chorus on the innumerable ways in which New York squashes hopeful talent. Then, from the washed-up sporting hero comes a hymn to the academic power of the football. Each of these numbers hits a nail resoundingly and permanently on the head.

When it comes to the plot, you have to go along with the fiction that the editor (Ray Lonnen) falls for Ruth; and that an engagement in the writing depths of the Vortex Nightclub counts as an entry into the acting profession. Given the snap of Martin Connor's production, and the sensuous pleasure of David Toguri's choreography, I doubt whether there will be many complaints.

Irving Wardle

## Rock

## A bright blast of dynamite

Big Audio  
Dynamite  
Empire Ballroom

Following a prolonged stretch of support acts, some members of the audience had already left by the time Big Audio Dynamite took the stage, four hours after the doors had opened. But the mood of impatience was swiftly dispelled as the band swept on, and the punchy dance-rhythm of "Medicine Show" established while Don Letts triggered an accompaniment of beat-box backing tape and sound-effects: a melle of machine-gun fire, odd voices talking, and snippets of the whistle from *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly*.

But the revelation was seeing Mick Jones in this new setting. The Clash may have been second only to the Sex Pistols in spearheading the British punk movement but, by the time Jones was thrown out of the group in September 1983, it had become a grim affair indeed. Yet Jones, responding with dignity and imagination, has claimed the last laugh, and, removed from that dark, oppressive environment, he now seems a different man.

For one thing, he looked relaxed and absolutely delighted to be on stage, as he sang in his light nasal style and thrust at his guitar with the familiar clipped shoulder movements. And he has grown to fit the role of leader with comfort.

To form a rock group capable of marrying the sounds of Brighton to the dance beat of New York is no mean feat by an ageing punk. While retaining the spluttering, jum-

bled enunciation that was a trade mark of the Clash, in BAD he opts for a cooler, more useful delivery than in the past, and the words torrents of nearly repeated words tumbled out in a bizarre stylistic cross between rap and Dylan; a new song, "Beyond the Pale", which would make a great single, even smacked of a Dylan melody.

One punk discipline which they ignored, to their detriment, was brevity of expression. Most of the songs went on a little too long but Don Donovan's thoughtful keyboard parts in the mesmerizing "E=MC²" and Greg Roberts' unusually agile bass-drum playing in "The Bottom Line" were two examples of the much more sophisticated setting in which Jones is now cast.

David Sinclair

## Concert

## Shifts in tone for songs of the sea

LSO/Hickox  
Festival Hall

Vaughan Williams's *Sea Symphony* is as vast as its subject and in many respects as unfathomable. If it had a fault it is that there are moments when it is found wanting for sheer dynamism: no matter how big or bold the gesture may be, frequently it seemed strangely inert.

There are, of course, many things that do work: like the wonderful tonal shift near the end of the first movement, or the sudden unaccompanied passage in the finale, at the words "Wherefore unsatisfied soul?" Somehow, for me, the music never quite takes flight as it should and as that of the later symphonies usually does.

Yet it is justly loved for its grandeur and ambition as for those big moments that all choral societies relish. Certainly the London Symphony Chorus delivered it with a genuine fervour as well as remarkable confidence and fluency, and with only the most rare glimpse of that common disease, a weak tenor.

The two solo singers, the soprano Yvonne Kenny, and the baritone Stephen Roberts,

were no less convincing, each a sensitive but barely heretofore exponent of Whitman's powerfully evocative, windswept words. Even the hapless players of the London Symphony Orchestra seemed to find a deep pride in the piece as well as an obvious affection.

The intensely private emotions of Mahler's *Ruckertlied*, which came before the interval, made a dramatic contrast with such an evocation of natural phenomenon. Here the mezzo-soprano Ann Murray was a subtly emotive soloist, making "Ich atme" *einmal* *in den Linden* *Da* distinctly aromatic and "Um Mitternacht" suitably sinister and mysterious, at least until its closing affirmation of faith.

But in the other worldlines of "Ich bin der Welt abhandeln gekommen" she excelled herself, her fine control creating a rare intensity of expression.

She was matched all the way by the London Symphony Orchestra's principal cor anglais player, Christine Pendrill, who spearheaded a generally excellent orchestral contribution under Richard Hickox's direction.

Stephen Pettitt

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Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

## TRAVEL

Amid the silent pine and birch forests sliced by vast shimmering lakes, Hilary Finch changes from a tourist to a traveller

## From the heart to the Finnish

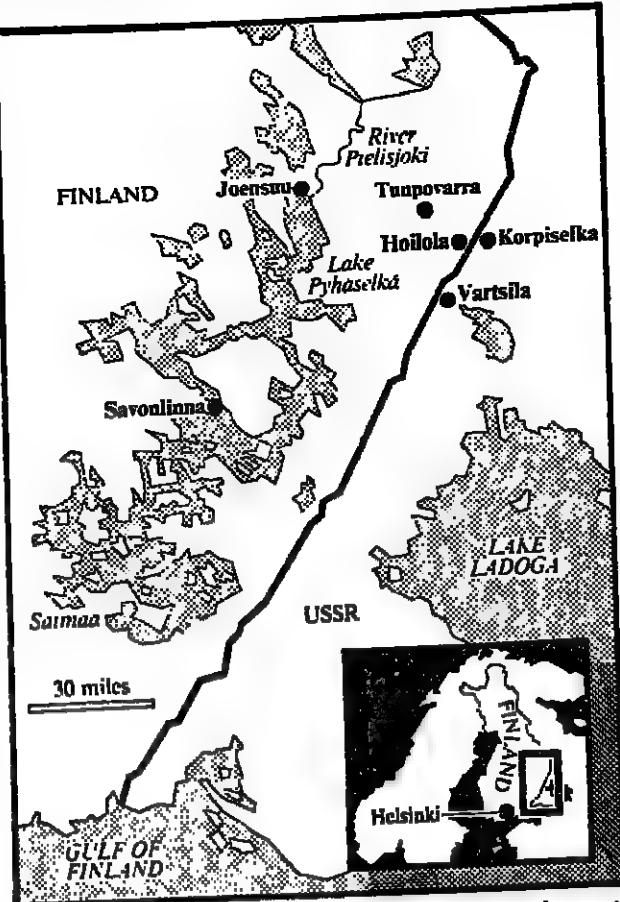
Is Finland a sea congested with islands, or is one huge forest sunk with lakes? Ten minutes before landing in the quiet, North Karelia, the question, and any possible answer, is not a little disconcerting. The dense pine and birch forests yield grudgingly to a sliver of a runway, inches away, it seems, from the next watery expanse, and the plane has landed.

Joensuu must be the tiniest airport in the western world: beyond the shed which serves as a cafe, baggage reclaim and ticket office, lies a sturdy lumberjack of a town, less glamorous than its festive neighbour, Savonlinna, but a perfect centre for exploring the land of the Kalevala, Finland's great folk story epic, and the spiritual and cultural heart of the country.

North Karelia in general, and Joensuu in particular, is just the sort of place to make the tourist feel like a traveller once again.

Nothing, except the irresistible flat, spicy pasties, filled with hot potato purée, is handed to you on a plate. The signposts in this land, developed on the very periphery of European political, trading and cultural influences, are all but impervious.

The language, stubbornly independent from more familiar European, Scandinavian or Slav root systems, seems to bear no resemblance to anything you've ever seen before. Does the road lead to a castle, a lake or a public convenience? There's only one way of finding out. And when you do, it's all there: museums full of icons, tiny wooden art galleries, boat trips, canoeing, hiking, fishing. You do the



discovering, and every transport connection and service seems to click into place so well. Joensuu presents its curriculum vitae at a glance. A young, virile trading town founded in 1845 where the estuary of the log-thick river Pielisjoki opens out into Lake Pyhäselkä, it is still quietly industrious. Markets, sawmills and steamers bustle on the perimeter of a tidy, sedate residential and university town, planned neatly along the axes of its

houses of the 19th century line up on the right.

Where the estuary curves into the lake shore and the damp air of the marshy birch woods is heavy with the scent of wild lily of the valley, the Vainoniemi Villa stands like a stage-set for a Chekhov play. A little further on is a massive new open-air stadium, for Joensuu, like any sizeable Finnish town, celebrates the long light days of its short summer with festivals of music, song and street theatre.

Joensuu is at the crossroads of three mapped routes: The Blue Way, the Finnish Lakeland Way, and the Bard and Border Way. With a car, or on one of many planned coach trips, monasteries, lakes and rapids are just minutes away.

Stubbornly sticking out for the longest possible day and fewest possible fellow-travellers, I caught the 7.30am post-bus which trundled in and out of the Bard and Border country, flinging out bundles of mail and newspapers along its route.

The Tuusuvirta region has all the fascination of any frontier land: Orthodox shrines, cemeteries, old trenches and fortifications are scattered across sparsely populated, gently undulating expanses of forest, lake and agricultural land.

Tourism is still at its teething stage. At Hoilola (one shop, one church and a lake) a new centre of holiday flats, built in sweet-smelling wood, opened last June.

Korpiselkä, spotlessly clean and spacious, with a superb restaurant and crafts centre, was built to commemorate a hotel begun three months before the war, across the



Wood and water: the spirit of Finland glimpsed in the tree-lined lakes and the crosses on top of an Orthodox church

Russian border, then abandoned in 1939. The local residents, who have a strong sense of the historical significance of its renaissance on Finnish soil, are eager to do anything, explain anything for you.

Old Karelian farmhouses are being renovated for accommodation and as lived-in museums of folk culture. The nearest you'll get to reindeer may well be the casserole pot, but for ornithologists, there is a bird sanctuary of great beauty at Lake Sääperi in

nearby Varsila, and, for walkers, discreetly burgeoning centres of rest and hospitality in acres of space and silence. Jouko Ahti, who runs the Hoilola craft centre, will, for the equivalent of about five pounds, row you out in his fishing boat, Rajasusi (border wolf), to the Russian border, a silent, watery no man's land where Finns, tourists, and Russian sentries now gaze at each other through field-glasses across the still, flat water which now divides the land of Karelia.

## TRAVEL NOTES

Finnair flights, London to Helsinki, from £167 return Super Apex to £500 return Executive Class.

A Finnair Holiday Ticket, offering 15 days of unlimited air travel within Finland is available at £250.

Prices at the new Korpielkä Holiday Centre at Hoilola, Tuusuvirta, range from about £30 for a single unit to £35 for a double. Dinner in the restaurant from £8.50.

For general and regional information, brochures on farmhouses and self-catering holidays, and a list of operators offering inclusive holidays in Finland, contact the Finnish Tourist Board, 66 Haymarket, London SW1 0JL 01-859 4048.

The best modern edition of Kalevala is the translation of W. F. Kirby (Athlone Press £8.50 paperback).

This year's Joensuu Song Festival will take place from June 12-15. For a full list of Finland festivals, write to the Tourist Board.

## Seasoned reputations on the table

Take recommendations with a pinch of salt, advises Shona Crawford Poole

The embarrassingly bad is even trickier to write about than the sublime. Almost any caustic or intemperate comment will season eulogy sufficiently to banish the thought that it could be advertising, not criticism. A convincing panmire is less easily brought off, and in the case of restaurants, why bother? People do not book tables at places they have never heard of.

That, however, is just the point. The two worst meals I encountered on my recent travels were eaten in places with good reputations. I would not be alone, of course, in quarrelling with the judgement of the gastronomic guidebooks. But it is very disconcerting to be able to find not a single good word for a famous old restaurant that has three rosettes in the new Michelin.

There had been no premonition of the disappointment ahead, except, perhaps, that it

had been possible to book a table at L'Auberge du Père Bise at 24 hours' notice. Baby Doc was holed up a long way from Haiti in the hotel next door, on the lakeside at Annecy, and a few plump French policemen plodded along the shore carrying machine guns.

In the dining room I counted four men who were recognizably assigned to the Baby Doc story. Door-stepping for hanging around waiting for people to move or speak is rarely done in such comfort.

Maybe it was to insure against the "whispering diners" atmosphere which sets on three-quarters empty, that the staff was loud and inattentive. The grub when it came was worse than disappointing, it was downright poor.

A full catalogue of the kitchen's failings would make dismal reading. Not one dish that came to the table was really good. Three stand out in my memory as being particularly unworthy of any three star place.

The unsolicited plate of hot one-mouthful savouries that came with the menus looked and tasted as if it had been reheated at three times. The sauce on an escalop of fresh foie gras had congealed even before the dish was served. This dish was quite simply badly cooked and badly presented. And as for a hot lemon soufflé that finished the meal, I am not sure that I could even have identified lemon as the flavouring if I had eaten a



Mont Blanc: a splendid feast for the eyes at least

mouthful with my eyes shut. To add insult to injury the staff disappeared before the diners had finished their coffee. It was not 11.30pm. The bill for food alone - one menu at 400 francs, three first courses, three main dishes, and two puddings - was a whopping 1,675 francs. At the exchange rate prevailing in early March that is £176, which could have been justified only if the cooking had been inspired.

Now before my next tale of woe, how about a happy discovery. La Maison de Filippo is in the shadow of Monte Bianco, as they call Europe's tallest peak in Entèves, the first village you come to on the Italian side of the Mont Blanc tunnel. Its reputation had travelled by word of mouth. "If you are skiing in Courmayeur you

must eat at Filippo's", and with little likelihood of an available evening, I went for lunch.

The old stone house has pleasant rustic furnishings. Country preserves, salamis, hams, fruit and nuts are its decorations and feature again on the flat price menu: 30,000 lire translates to about £13.50. The wine is red, white or pink and it is £3 a bottle.

There were so many interesting traditional northern Italian specialties on the menu that choice is difficult.

Decisions made, the waitress laughed and said that everything was offered, and so it was. A plate of prosciutto, thinly cut slices from the middle of the ham and thicker, sweeter ones from the knuckle, arrived with a platter of salamis to cut at the table. Tiny, fresh Tomini cheese with herbs or paprika replaced the silver anchovy fillets, tongue in tomato and caper sauce, pickled vegetables, salad, a bagna cauda of red peppers and celery baked in oil with anchovies and another local dish of beans baked with pork rind and herbs called *cotechin con fagioli*. To complete this cavalcade came a slice of boiled ham with cabbage, wine cured sausage, potatoes and apple sauce.

Dishes passed between the tables with picnic informality. Then there was a choice of pasta. The ravioli served with a little of its cooking broth set an example of simple excellence, and the roast chicken followed was as good as the chicken can be.

I blush to recount that the house ice-cream with honey

and hot chocolate sauce was irresistible. In fact the whole experience was such a delight that the recommendation had to be shared, and the following evening I went back.

Ostensibly the deal was no different, but everything had changed for the worse. Filippo's suffers from its own popularity and in the evening crush the same marvellous hors d'oeuvres arrived too thick and fast and in some cases not at all. The choice of freshly cooked pasta was not offered, Dishes of overbaked pasta were plonked down, followed by an unbidden assortment of main courses again in baking dishes.

I would not cross the old lady's doorstep again, but that is no reason why you should not look forward to lunch at La Maison de Filippo if you happen to be passing.

I wonder too if the lunches at Père Bise are better than the dinners. Or if summer, when they are busy and there are tables set out on terraces overlooking the lake, is a better time to eat there than spring when everything is quiet.

All things considered, I reckon those Michelin men have a completely impossible task.

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| 7/8  | Gran Canaria | El Greco      | 5      | 5      | £395 | £790  |
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## TRAVEL

## Sails set for sea dogs

**John Young tests Turkish waters, accompanied by Brian, an amiable surfing hound**

With tourism supplanting travel, holidays have become increasingly predictable. So it was a stimulating change to join a small group on a sailing holiday in Turkey, without any of us having more than an inkling of what it would be like.

As a one-time yachtsman of modest pretensions, I use the word "sailing" rather loosely; all the seamanship was left to a professional crew of three and, although our admirable vessel was equipped with stout main and mizzen masts and an ample supply of real canvas, Captain Nejat showed a distinct preference for the diesel engine as the quickest means of getting from one anchorage to the next. Perhaps "boating" would be a better term.

Turkey has in recent years become an increasingly popular cruising ground. The Anatolian coast, mostly uninhabited rock and scrub,

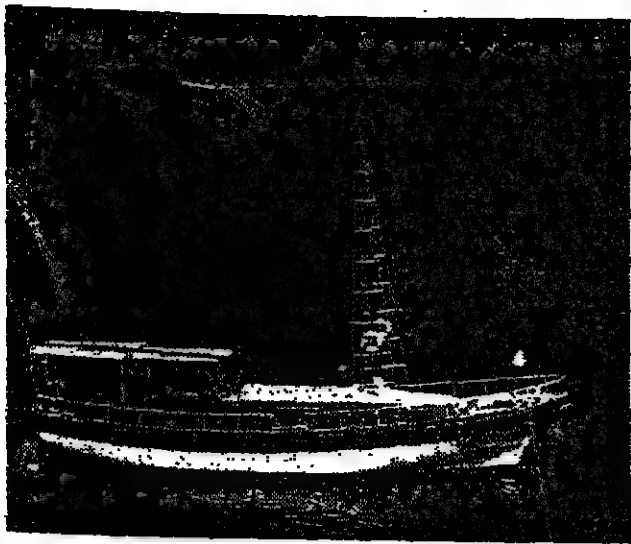
**It has all the stark, bright beauty of neighbouring Greece**

risers in places to mountainous heights and — indicated by thousands of deep water coves — it has all the stark, bright beauty of neighbouring Greece, whose islands nuzzle the Aegean coast.

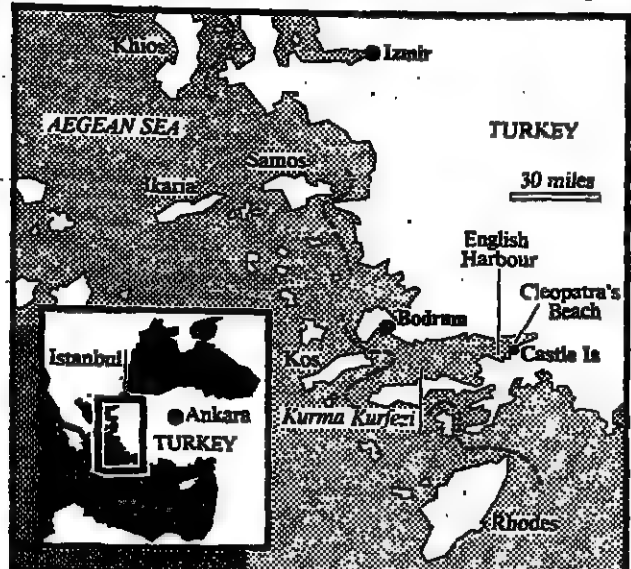
For much of the year there is a steady stream of traffic between the Greek islands and the Turkish mainland, mostly cruise liners and ferries, but also a significant proportion of private yachts. East meets west at dozens of junctures, but suggestions that the whole area must be a smugglers' paradise were met with polite evasion.

Turkey is a revelation in two respects. Unlike Greece, it has not yet succumbed to mass tourism, though I dare say that is only a matter of time; and it boasts a vastly superior cuisine. Our meals, whether cooked on board or eaten ashore in isolated tavernas, were delicious and, thanks to a drastic devaluation of the Turkish lira, unbelievably cheap.

As befits a country at the



At anchor: the gulet, built for comfort, but capable of speed



crossroads of Europe and Asia, Turkey has a split personality. Embarrassed by a history of political instability, the pro-westerners emphasize the country's historic links with Europe. But in the far reaches of the eastern interior, we were given to understand, things are somewhat different; the country is almost wholly Muslim, yet the *muftis* calling people to prayer appears to have little status in a society which rejects Islamic law and has no scruples about such things as western dress, alcohol and pop music.

One of the centres of the boating boom is Bodrum, also known as Halicarnassus, the birthplace of Herodotus. Its main historic attraction, however, has nothing to do with ancient Greece; it is a huge Crusader castle with a central hall, bedecked in banners and pennants, as if straight out of

medieval England. The town is small, compact, clean and charming.

An increasing number of yachts owned by Europeans who are tired of cold, wet summers, are berthed in Turkey; the owners are willing to forgo weekend sailing in exchange for a month or two in the sun, and hope to defray part of the cost by chartering. But ours was not a conventional yacht; it was a local boat known as a *gulet* and aptly named Lotus. There are dozens of these handsome vessels taking tourists up and down the coast; there is no standard design but they all appear to be ketch-rigged, broad-beamed and with a fairly shallow draught.

Some 60ft long and with an 18ft beam, Lotus can sleep 10 passengers and three crew; in fact we were only six, including our Turkish host, Teo, and

his English wife, plus an amiable sheepdog called Brian. Although clearly designed for comfort, a *gulet* can, I imagine, achieve a fair speed under sail.

But the sight and experience were denied us, since the daily routine was to motor a few miles along the coast, drop anchor and spend the rest of the day eating, drinking, swimming and sunbathing. One day we were under way at Sam "in order to get the journey over with", which hardly seemed quite the purpose of a boating holiday.

But it would be churlish to complain. Apart from a highly dramatic thunderstorm on the second afternoon, we enjoyed idyllic weather.

Our leisurely week took us round the gulf south and east of Bodrum, which according to my atlas is called Kerme Kiriş, and includes a large bay known as English Harbour; it was used as a secret refuge by the Royal Navy during the Second World War. It seemed entirely appropriate that the first person we saw was a middle-aged swimmer wearing a Panama hat.

Another day was spent on Castle Island which, besides a

**We saw a middle-aged swimmer wearing a Panama**

mysterious collection of ancient ruins overgrown with pine scrub, also boasts Cleopatra's Beach, so called because Mark Antony is reputed to have shipped the delectation of his paramour.

*Gulets* tend to follow each other to the same anchorages, so that we found ourselves in fairly constant company with one full of topless Dutch girls and another full of English Hoagies. Henry who were all right except when they became extremely drunk and began throwing water bombs. Even Brian the dog rather took exception to that.

## TRAVEL NOTES

Golden Horn Travel (01-434 1982) can arrange two week cruise packages for between £515 and £839 a person, depending on the time of year. McCulloch Marine (01-452 7505) will charter boats from £262 to £2,277 a week for 6-12 people and will also arrange flights.

## EATING OUT

## Mouth watering lakeside

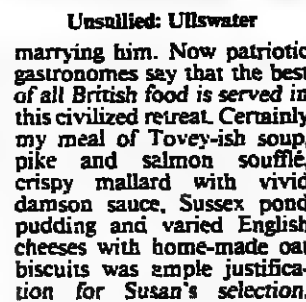
Lakeland is a showcase for British food, England's gastronomic Riviera. So what is special about British food? Well, dessert comes before the cheese, and if you are not in your seat by 8.30pm, you are lucky to eat at all.

John Tovey is the Master of Miller Howe, a boarding house on the grand scale above Windermere. His cooking has filled a pile of cuttings albums two foot high with enthusiastic reviews.

Mr Tovey used to run a repertory theatre, and it shows. He plays to packed houses and likens a meal to a five-act drama. Miss the soup and you will never follow the plot. The audience are ushered to their seats together, the lights dim, and the food is served like a pageant. No choice before the dessert. Yet for all the showmanship and fame, there is nothing squeamish: chunky liver baked to a reassuring crispness, bacon bits like bullets in the salad.

The star of the show, paraded under the spotlights, is roast leg of lamb. Lakeland lamb is, indeed, so excellent that a *Westmorland Gazette* literary luncheon at Trust House Forte's Old England Hotel quite puts Foyle's at the Dorchester in the shade. Mr Tovey's lamb, beset with seven vegetables, has not a hint of pink. Hung for three-and-a-half weeks, it could possibly kill you with salmonella poisoning if it did.

At White Moss House by Rydal Water, Susan Butterworth recruited Peter Dixon for her parents' kitchen by



Unsublimated: Ullswater

marrying him. Now patriotic gastronomes say that the best of all British food is served in this civilized retreat. Certainly my meal of Tovey-ish soup, pike and salmon soufflé, crispy mallow with vivid damson sauce, Sussex pond pudding and varied English cheeses with home-made oat biscuits was ample justification for Susan's selection.

Miller Howe, Windermere (096 62 2536). Set dinner at 8pm (or 7pm and 9.30pm), £22.50 inc VAT and service. White Moss House, Rydal Water (095 65 295). Set dinner at 8pm, £15.95 inc VAT. Michael's Nook, Grasmere (096 65 498). Lunch at 1pm, £17.50; dinner at 8pm (or 7.15pm and 9.15pm), £24 inc VAT.

Sharrow Bay Hotel, Ullswater (085 36 301). Lunch at 1pm, £17.50; dinner at 8pm, £27.50 inc VAT and service.

Again there is no choice before pudding, service is at 8pm, and if the hotel and neighbouring cottages are full, there are only four spare spaces for casual callers. The wine list is excellent.

According to the *Good Food Guide*, the chef at Michael's Nook (a mansion) above Grasmere is William MacLeod. Egon Ronay says it is Paul Vidick. They are both wrong, and the surprising thing is that it does not matter. Proprietor Reg Gifford, sick of seeing his chefs poached as frequently as the salmon, did not vouchsafe a name for the A.N. Other trainee currently in the kitchen. Anyway, the meal was terrific. And I chose it myself. Well, all but the mulligatawny soup, I did. My visit coincided with the third return of the West Riding Food and Wine Society, no mean judges evidently.

But the noblest host of Lakeland has to be the patrician Francis Coulson at Sharrow Bay on unsublimated Ullswater. Incredibly he is dismissed with a mere red M in the current *Michelin*. More sensitive than even his finest ingredients (fresh scallops are delivered at midnight) he has suffered cruelly unjust criticism in the past. But this is as close to professionalism as British cooking comes. With twelve in the kitchen the ever-changing menu is magnificent, and you can not only choose what you eat, but be spoilt for choice.

Robin Young

## DRINK

## Winning ways at the sales

## MAY WINES

Whatever will those auction rooms think of next? Instead of conducting sales in the dignified and discreet elegance of their plush London salerooms, they are off gallivanting around the countryside.

Next Thursday there is an important spring race meeting at Newmarket, with the classic 1,000 Guineas Stakes as the highlight of the afternoon. It happens that Tattersalls, the famous bloodstock specialists based in Newmarket, were founded in the same year as Christie's, in 1766, and to celebrate this happy coincidence they invited Christie's to hold a wine sale in the Tattersalls Sales Ring on a race day.

The auction house has put together a complete package for the whole day, for £55. Starting at 8.15am from 8 King Street, London SW1, it consists of a champagne breakfast, followed by the tasting and wine sale on arrival in Newmarket, then lunch plus the races, arriving back in London at about 7.30pm.

But it is more than a day out at the races; this small 250-lot wine sale has some fine claret vintages on offer, including 1985, 81s, 66s, 70s and 82s, plus some excellent burgundies from Prosper Maufoux sold under the Marcel Amance label. More humble lots are also available including Beaujolais, Loire and Rhône wines.

Having started May with a bang, cost-conscious wine drinkers who still want to celebrate the arrival of spring in style may well like to be reminded of the bargain sparkling wine buy of 1985. I try not to repeat recommendations in this column, but this wine is still so ridiculously good and ridiculously cheap it would be folly not to do so.

I first wrote about G.F. Cavalier Brut three years ago. Since then it has had a name change, from the original Chevalier to Cavalier, due to the Burgundian firm of E. Chevalier & Fils objecting to the similar name. I have also just learnt a good deal more about Caves de Wissembourg, who make G.F. Cavalier.

Joyce MacQuitty

## Plaudits on a plate for Park Lane



Charles Wilson (right) presents the award to Rocco Forte

"The excellence of the cooking is awe-inspiring." That was the *Saturday* section's verdict on Ninety Park Lane, the flagship restaurant of Trust House Forte.

Its culinary brilliance earned it *The Times* Restaurant of the Year Award, and last week Mr Charles Wilson, Editor of *The Times*, presented the trophy to Mr Rocco Forte, Chief Executive of THF.

In our Eating Out column, we reported that "despite the multinational corporation image of THF, their restaurant had a personal touch to it which made it the most enjoyable venue for a treat. Louis Outlier provided the backbone of the menu, but it had been expanded, interpreted and executed by a rising young British chef, Vaughan Archer".

Mr Archer was also at the presentation together with Mr Matt Bucciant, General Manager of Grosvenor House.

## THE TIMES COOK

## A healthy shade of spring greens

**Shona Crawford Poole stumbles across some seasonal and colourful dishes**

Filling several dozen back numbers of *Vogue* for their cookery articles passed a pleasant evening. Seeing Tessa Traeger's strong and beautiful food photographs spread out on the floor was to be delighted again by her creative eye. Arabella Boxer's words stand re-reading equally well and I dawdled over the job of filing the cuttings.

One recipe which I had not noticed when it was published a few years ago jumped from the page. It was for a *risotto verde*, an uncomplicated dish of rice cooked in stock and coloured with spinach juice. It did not sound all that promising, and I am not sure why I tried it except that I have liked so many of her recipes over the years.

It is a dish to please aesthetes and trenchermen alike and has just the right touch of spring to bridge the awkward gap between winter roots and the first home-grown asparagus.

**Risotto verde**  
Serves two to four  
170g (6oz) raw spinach  
30g (1oz) butter  
1 tablespoon olive oil  
2 shallots, finely chopped  
225g (8oz) arborio rice  
750ml (1¼ pints) home-made chicken stock  
Salt and freshly ground black pepper  
Freshly grated Parmesan cheese

Extract the juice from the spinach in a juice maker. Alternatively, blend or process it without additional liquid until it is a fine purée, then squeeze out the juice, by wringing the pulp in a clean cloth. Set the juice aside.

Put the butter and oil in a large, heavy-based pot and add the shallots. Soften them in the fat, then stir in the rice. Continue stirring the rice on a low heat while at the same time heating the stock to boiling point in another pan.

Stir a ladleful of hot stock into the rice, and continue stirring it gently on a low heat until the stock has been almost completely absorbed. Add more stock, a ladle at a time, until most or all of it has been absorbed and the rice is almost tender.

Add the spinach juice, stirring until it is partially absorbed as well. Season the dramatically coloured risotto with salt and pepper to taste and serve it at once with a sprinkling of freshly grated Parmesan cheese.

Stirring is an important part of the risotto-making process. The fat grains of arborio rice are rubbed together to produce a creamy sauce in which the rice is perfectly suspended. The risotto should be moist rather than wet, and each grain of rice should offer a little bite of resistance.

Still on the subject of spring greenery, and still in Italy, *frittata verde*, a sort of green omelette, are served hot, warm or cold. Basil is a traditional herb in frittata, but mine is not up yet, so sorrel, which has been thriving in the spring showers, has been substituted. Experiment with leafy mixtures of watercress, tarragon, coriander or chives.



**Frittata verde**  
Serves two  
3 large eggs  
A small handful of cooked, chopped spinach  
A small handful of raw, shredded sorrel  
2 tablespoons chopped fresh parsley or mixed herbs  
Salt and freshly ground black pepper  
1 teaspoon butter

Break the eggs into a bowl and beat them lightly. Stir in the spinach, sorrel, parsley, herbs and seasoning. Heat a small omelette pan and add the butter. Pour in the eggs and cook them slowly, without stirring, until they are almost cooked. Finish the frittata by cooking the top under a heated grill. Serve it hot, warm or even cold.

Small warm or cold frittata can take the place of sandwiches on picnics.

A few leaves of tender young spinach or sorrel can also be included in this watercress and pear salad. It is particularly good with rich meats like duck, pork or ham, served hot or cold as the occasion or weather dictate.

**Watercress and pear salad**  
Serves two  
1 bunch watercress  
1 ripe pear  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
For the dressing  
30g (1oz) Roquefort cheese  
4 tablespoons milk  
1 tablespoon oil  
Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste

Wash and dry the watercress and remove any coarse stems. Arrange it in a serving bowl. Quarter and core the pear,

peeling it if you like, and cut it into slices. Stir these in the lemon juice before adding them to the bowl.

Blend the cheese, milk, oil and seasonings to a smooth creamy dressing. Just before serving the salad, toss the leaves and fruit in the dressing.

With the addition of a few walnut halves and cottage cheese, watercress and pear salad makes a good light lunch.

Fenugreek leaves are used for making *mahi gosht*, one of the best dry lamb curries. Methi, or fenugreek, is also an excellent addition to spinach soup.

**Spinach and methi soup**  
Serves four  
2 tablespoons oil  
1 large onion, finely chopped  
1 large potato, peeled and chopped  
800g (2lb) fresh spinach or 450g (1lb) frozen spinach, thawed  
1 bunch methi (fenugreek leaves)  
1.2 litres (2 pints) home-made chicken stock  
Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Chopped chives or spring onion tops to garnish

Heat the oil in a large pan and add the chopped onion. Cook gently until onion is tender, but not coloured. Stir in the potato, washed spinach and methi, and stock. Bring to the boil and cook until the potato is tender.

Purée the soup in a mouli legumes, processor, or by passing it through a coarse sieve. Season it with salt and pepper and serve it hot with a sprinkling of chopped chives or spring onion tops.

## Box clever for mini marvels

Not everybody wants a large garden. Nor is it necessary: it is still possible to have a marvellous mini-garden display in window boxes, hanging baskets or free-standing pots.

It is important not to put window boxes on sills that are not big enough for them — and make sure they are securely fixed. Otherwise they may drop on somebody's head.

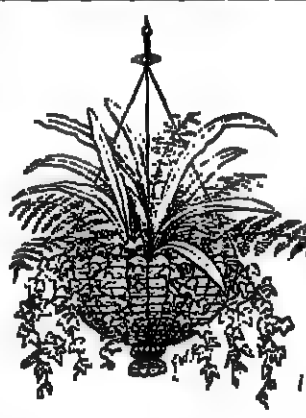
The same goes for hanging baskets: remember, a window box or hanging basket is considerably heavier when it is watered. Drips from boxes or baskets are inclined to stain, and if left unattended could leave an unsightly mark on the path or yard. The skilled gardener will make the containers waterproof and not overwater.

Containers require some time to establish before they are moved out into the open, so they should be made up about now. Most plants used for these situations are half-hardy or have at least been grown under cover.

The secret of success is a good rich soil base in which your plants can grow. New window boxes and hanging baskets can be filled with new compost. Go for soilless compost such as Levington, Arthur Bowers, Verdrey or PBI soilless compost. Line the box with compost, plant the specimens and fill in the gaps to ensure the container is well-filled. When watered the compost does not wash away from the root balls.

Boxes which have been used before are a little different. Ideally you should change the compost regularly. Make as good a job as the pocket will manage, remove some of the compost and add fresh compost to improve the quality.

Free-standing tubs, boxes and the other types of container used require the same treatment. A complete change of compost is needed at the



High spot: a hanging basket

end of the year. As for window boxes and the like, do everything possible to make sure the soil is right.

Free-standing containers are filled using the same principles. The compost can be stronger in this case. You should still use the soilless composts, but if required you can make up a John Innes mixture. Always leave enough space at the top of the tub so it can be watered after planting. In a large tub there should be an inch between the top of the compost and the rim of the tub.

Once filled, the containers can be planted if there is shelter and you are satisfied that the plants can stand the weather. Plant now and wean them so that when they do go into their permanent positions they will not suffer. Watering at this time is very important as the plants are at their most vulnerable.

Ashley Stephenson

## IN THE GARDEN

## QUESTION TIME

We have an eight-year-old *Peregrine* Peach tree in a cold greenhouse. The fruits, thinned to about 6in apart, drop off the tree before they are ripe. We have netting to catch the fruit, but it still gets bruised. What can we do?

Peaches often shed their fruit if the crop is too heavy. You say the fruits are about 6in apart; this is not nearly enough. With trees under glass, watering is much more important than with trees growing out in the borders. The tree needs plenty of water, particularly when the fruit is stoning. It will get no natural water, so make sure the tree never gets a chance to dry out.

Before moving to my present address I was always able to grow *Lily of the Valley*, but here I have failed four times. Why?

Lilies of the Valley can be temperamental, but given good conditions there is no reason why they should not grow. The soil should be water retentive but at the same time well-drained; it should also have a high organic content. They will grow in full sun, but prefer partial shade. Prepare the ground well by adding well-rotted organic matter. Plant in small clumps, four to six crowns, in September to October, and do not plant deeply. The point of the crown when planted should be about an inch below the surface. Make sure they do not dry out immediately after planting.



This streamlined, splendidly-equipped place north of Strasbourg combines the quality of French wine with Teutonic efficiency, for it is German owned. The price has increased only fractionally since 1984 from £2.25 to £2.49 (Majestic Wine Warehouses: Odobins, £2.59, but its quality is still high. G.F. Cavalier Brut is still a fresh, apple and deliciously drinkable wine.

For the most part, the quality of wine from the hot, arid country of Israel is pitifully low. However, the Rothschilds have been involved with the industry since the late 19th century and today almost three-quarters of Israel's wine comes from two impressive Rothschild-owned wineries to the north and south of Tel Aviv, whose wines are sold under the Carmel brand name.

I recently tasted an excellent red, Ein Gedi, from the Samson region of Israel made at the Carmel winery at Richon-le-Zion south of Tel Aviv. This pale crimson, 11 per cent alcohol wine was made from those southern French grapes of Carignan and Petite Syrah, and its light, fresh, raspberry-like fruit makes it a useful spring red. Priced at an extraordinarily low £1.39 from Tesco for the 75cl bottle, it is another May bargain.

Jane MacQuitty



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## SHOPPING

## How to bring the good times home

**Faithfulness to the period is the key to restoring houses successfully, says Beryl Downing**

How des. is your res? You have only to look at estate agents' jargon to realise that attitudes to older properties have changed considerably over the last 10 years - and particularly since the Prince of Wales made us all aware of the carbuncles in our midst. Period properties are no longer "tastefully modernized". The magic phrase that puts an extra night on the selling price is "authentically restored".

The problem for most house owners is tracking down the authenticity. Where do you find the right front door, the exact ceiling rose, the banisters, the railings, the window frames and fireplaces that are not too early and not too late for your particular restoration?

One of the best ways to begin is to join a society which specializes in your period. There is one for each of the main groups - Georgian, Victorian and Thirties - and they offer publications and events each year, including outings to houses and buildings not normally open to the public, lectures, study weekends and walks round historic streets.

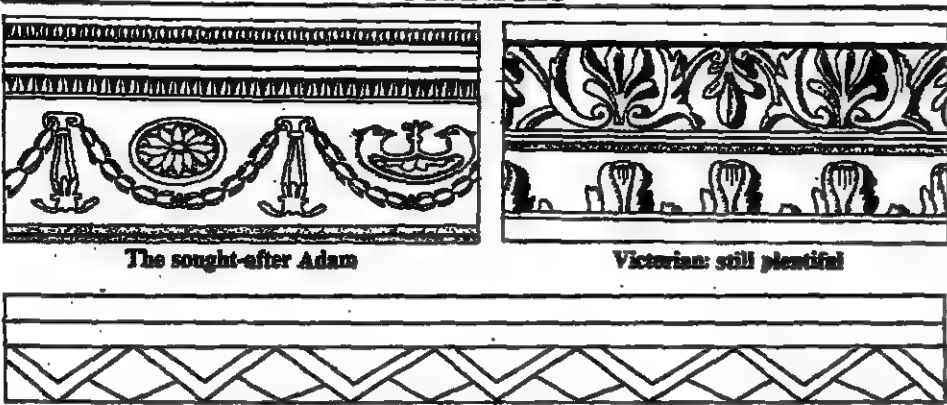
The membership fee is modest - about £10 a year, plus the cost of the extra events - so the staffs are small and cannot cope with individual problems. For more detailed advice you need the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

The main concern of its organizers is the repair of historic buildings and they have published several technical pamphlets at £1 each which would help those with less grand projects - damp problems, electrical wiring or



Period perfection: the original Victorian drawing room at Linley Sambourne House

## CORNICES



The sought-after Adam

Victorian: still plentiful

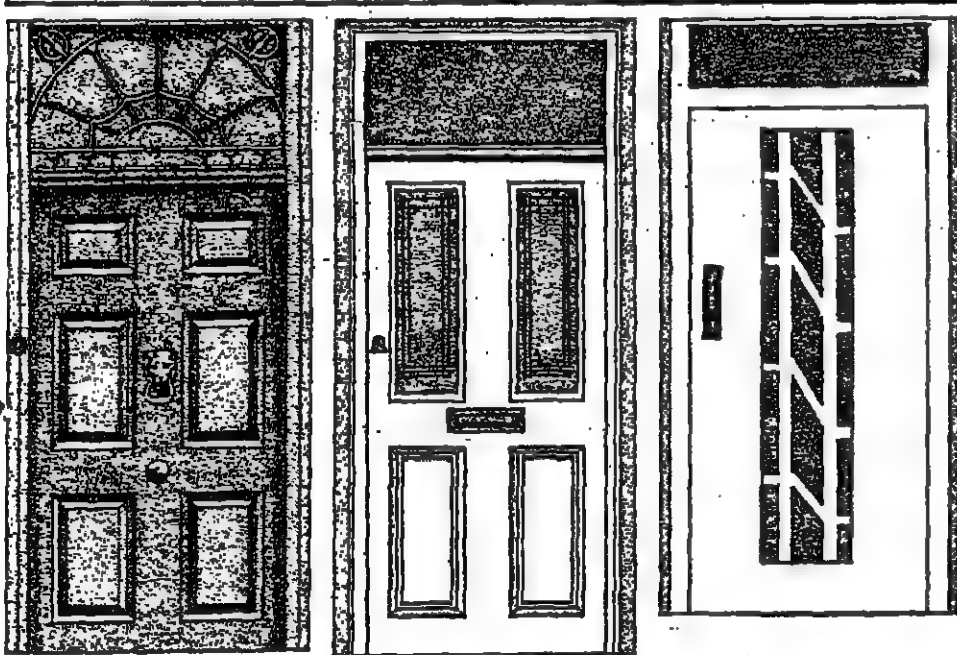
An example from the 1930s

fire prevention, for example - in old houses.

There are also two technical secretaries who can give general advice by telephone and a group of 26 architects with specialized knowledge of historic buildings who can give on-site advice. A file of craftsmen whose work is known is also available.

It is not necessary to own a listed building to take advantage of the society's expertise.

## DOORS



Georgian

Edwardian

From the 1930s

The organizers are particularly concerned at the moment with agricultural buildings - many good examples worth preserving have shown up in the current re-survey of the country by the Department of the Environment - but they would not turn their noses up at a simple Victorian conversion. It is not even necessary to be a member to consult the society: "We are here for the buildings rather than the

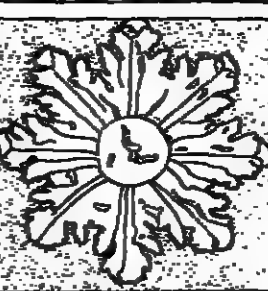
people", its secretary says. If your problem is one of detail rather than structure, you will know how difficult it is to find well documented references. Charles Brooking is the expert to visit to learn about period detail: he has a remarkable collection in Guildford of windows, doors, knockers, rainwater heads, fire grates and staircases, all salvaged from important houses which have now been demolished. The collection is purely for reference - nothing is for sale.

An exhibition of his windows representing three centuries of style is on show at the Building Centre in London until May 1.

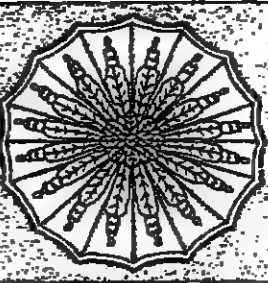
One of the most noticeable trends, according to many architectural historians, is that more attention is being paid to Thirties architecture. Art deco has been fashionable in ceramics, jewellery and furniture for several years, but not until recently has anyone other than a few specialists considered houses of the period worth preserving.

It is very important to remember that the vast majority of arts & crafts buildings were not very "modern", says Roderick Gradidge, an architect who has studied the period and is vice-chairman of the Thirties Society. "There are few examples of real arts & crafts houses and the ones that do exist are very grand and very expensive."

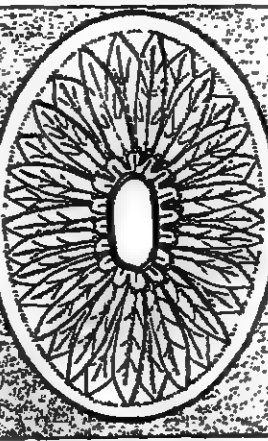
## CEILING ROSES



Mid 18th century



Late 18th century



Early 19th century

"You are much more likely to find neo-Tudor and neo-Georgian examples, which are not fashionable at the moment and are therefore rather devalued. Between 1890 and 1930 architects cared more for the welcoming warmth of the Tudor style and the elegant proportions of the Georgian than at any other period of history, and often horrifying 'improvements' are made to the buildings simply because people don't appreciate what they have got."

Alan Powers, a case worker with the Thirties Society, also makes the point that Thirties buildings are easily adaptable for modern living.

"Electric light and electric fires, for instance, fit into a twenties or thirties house much more sympathetically than in a Victorian or Georgian building, and it was also a period when builders began to conceal plumbing and fit built-in cupboards."

"Some of the house plans also offered very ingenious opportunities for open-plan living and they were built with quality materials and with great skill. Such houses are much more suitable for current needs than any of their predecessors."

Anyone who has tried to make a hi-fi, video, compact disc and personal computer fit in with Sheraton or the adapted gas chandeliers will appreciate his point.

## Advice from the experts

● Dan Cruickshank of the Georgian Group: Use traditional techniques where possible - for example, tack pointing, which was a very fine form of pointing used for embellishment in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Never paint outside brickwork. By 1740 London terraced houses were made of grey/brown bricks instead of red and by 1760 cool grey bricks, light cream paint and white Portland stone were popular both in London and fashionable provincial towns like Bath.

Paneling was never used in London terraced houses after the mid-18th century. From 1750 plaster was preferred for wall covering and decoration.

● Ian Grant, deputy chairman of the Victorian Society: Look for the dominant characteristic of the building and go along with it. Keep moulded skirtings.

If a builder says something can't be obtained, it means he can't be bothered; go to another builder. There are plenty of craftsmen about.

Never flush doors or fit steel windows or aluminium handles in any Victorian building.

● Roderick Gradidge, vice-chairman of the Thirties Society: In neo-Tudor houses, keep leaded lights, brick fireplaces and beams. Often the beams put into this style of house were genuine old timbers taken from older farm buildings.

Never stick false stone facades on twenties and thirties suburban semi.

## ADDRESS BOOK

Charles Brooking, Woodhay, White Lane, Guildford, Surrey GU4 8JH (0483 504555). By appointment only. The Georgian Group, 37 Spital Square, London E1 (01-377 1722). Membership £10 per year.

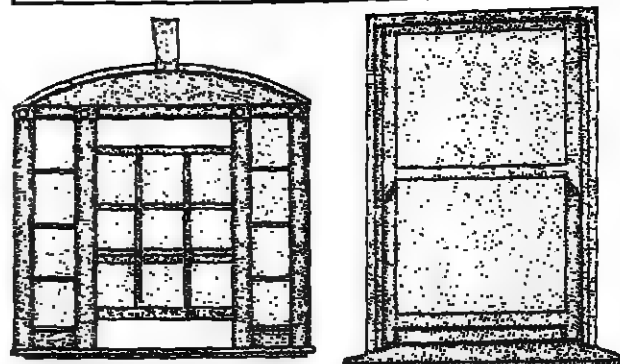
The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, 37 Spital Square, London E1 (01-377 1644). Membership £12.

The Thirties Society, 3 Park Square West, London NW1. Membership £10. The Victorian Society, 1 Priory Gardens, London W4 (01-894 1019). Membership £10.

Linley Sambourne House, 18 Stafford Terrace, London W8 (01-822 6360) is the house most studied by restorers of Victorian properties as it is the most perfect example in both fittings and furnishings. Open Wed 10am-4pm, Sun 2-5pm. Otherwise for groups of 15 or more by appointment.

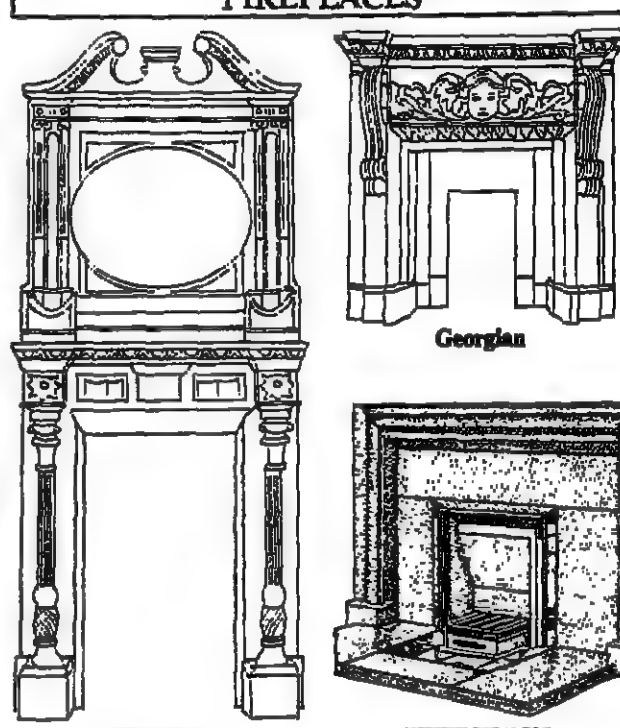
For architectural fittings: Amazing Grates, 61-63 High Road, London N2 (0883 9590). Some original and a large range of reproduction Victorian and Edwardian mantelpieces and inserts.

## WINDOWS



Georgian (above), Victorian

## FIREPLACES



Victorian

From the 1930s

Architectural Heritage of Chalfont, Boddington Manor, Boddington, Nr. Cheltenham, Glos. (02428 741). Original doors, panelling, floor boards, chimney pieces, garden statuary. Reproduction and some original bathroom fittings.

G. J. Green and Veronesi, 24 Edison Road, London N8 (01-348 4481). Top quality plasterwork and design consultancy for palaces, public buildings and private clients.

G. Jackson & Sons, Rambone Works, Rainville Road, London W6 (01-585 8561). Established by the Adam Brothers in 1780 this company still has many original plaster moulds. Repair and restoration a speciality as well as new plasterwork.

London Architectural Salvage and Supply Co, Mark Street, off Paul Street,

London EC2 (01-738 0448). Masonry, timber, fireplaces, sanitaryware, doors, balustrading and many rescued treasures.

The London Door Company, 185 St John's Hill, London SW1 (01-223 7243). Internal and external doors, some original, others made to size. Best known for decorative glass panels - sandblasted, etched and stained.

House of Steel, 400 Caledonian Road, London N1 (01-507 5888). Large selection of Victorian and Edwardian fireplaces and metal garden furniture.

Walcot Reclamation, 108 Walcot Street, Bath (0225 66291). Traditional flooring, paving, roofing, bathroom fittings, doors, woodwork and ironwork.

Illustrations by Jill Feld

## COLLECTING

## Pencils to rewrite the history books

The fountain pen was first mentioned by Samuel Pepys who, given that even the excellent *Shorter Pepys* doubles as a doornail, had plenty of scope for experiment. Most people think of the fountain pen as the apogee of civilized writing technology, betraying a sentimental attachment to letter-writing and ignoring the rich and strange developments in writing equipment throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The Writing Equipment Society, created six years ago, is the recommended starting point for anyone interested in these arcane collectables.

Gerald Sattin, founder member of the society, has a Charles II travelling scribe's set, not to mention a Gentleman's Writing Companion, the Georgian answer to Filofax. Made by A. J. Strachan in 1810 it has a three-inch ruler, a perpetual calendar, a seal top and a quill holder behind which a quill pencil neatly slides out. Very rare and worth around £1,000, it is fashioned in 18-carat gold. The Charles II example in silver was made around 1670 with a trefoil quill holder that unscrews from the top of the skirted inkwell but can be rescrowed in the base, so the travelling scribe could hold his ink steady in the left hand while writing. All such items are sent to Gerald Sattin's mill, but his real speciality is the propelling pencil.

He has devoted his enthusiasm to these objects, both as a private collector and as a dealer at his shop in the Burlington Arcade, London, because - they are not only intricately worked pieces of

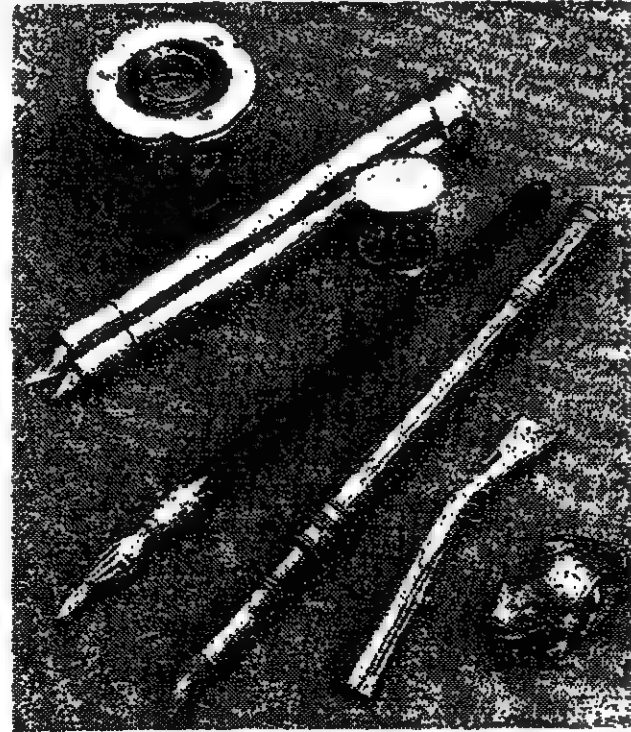
silver and gold but also fine examples of engineering. We are indebted to Mr Gabriel Riddle and Mr Sampson Mordan for the development of the propelling pencil which led to the zenith of extravagant novelties in the 1870s.

The patent for the propelling pencil was registered in 1822 and developed in 1823 by Mr Riddle, the engineer, and Mr Mordan, the factory owner. Some of their first efforts were combined with the quill pen so that one slim, exquisite piece of silverwork might produce a quill pen at one end and a propelling pencil at the other.

From the 1840s novelty began to affect the fashion in writing equipment. The Victorian obsession with novelty was combined with exquisite workmanship. Mr Sattin has an early Victorian silver quill holder modelled in the form of a hand, the engraved cuff separated by a gold band, a turquoise ring on the fourth finger and the whole set on an ebony shaft.

Another craftsman, Gertrude Wheeler, fashioned a propelling pencil in the form of a percussion musket. The pencil leads are stored in the butt, the hinge of which is visible. The pencil shoots out of the mouth of the gun when the notch on the barrel is slid forward.

By 1870 Mr Mordan, having parted company from Mr Riddle, had got into his stride with novelties and become the main English maker. His ingenuity was formidable: a policeman's lantern with the reservoir for the leads in the top and the pencil released by



Write stuff: (from top) a Charles II trefoil quill holder with top and inkwell for the travelling scribe; ebony-shafted pen with quill held by a silver band with a turquoise ring and gold cuff; Gentleman's Writing Companion in silver, with calendar, ruler, seal top, quill holder and lead pencil; propelling pencil whose lead shoots out of the gun's mouth; propelling pencil operated by pulling frog's tail

pulling the base; a silver-gilt frog whose mouth produced a propelling pencil when its tail was pulled; an Egyptian mummy with the pencil protruding from its toes.

The modest propelling pencil is a miniature example of the inventive mechanical ingenuity of the Industrial Revolution. Being rare, the pencils sell at less-than-modest prices: £95 to £800. But as Gerald Sattin says: "They liked to make things that amused people and the beauty of it was that they actually worked."

Victoria Mather

## AUCTIONS

ROYAL RELICS: A collection of Napoleonic memorabilia comprising 200 lots, including a silver box decorated with portraits of Napoleon and Josephine and an ivory box painted with the retreat from Moscow. Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (01-581 7611). Viewing Mon 8am-7pm, Tues 9am-4.30pm and Wed 10am-noon. Sale Wed 2pm.

KAISER BILL: A pair of half-moon shaped chests made for the Kaiser's steam yacht, the Hohenzollern find their place among dolls, Dinky toys, commemorative coins and other collectors' items. Lawrence Fine Art, South Street, Crewkerne, Somerset (0460 73041). Viewing Tues 10am-4.30pm and Wed 9-9.30am. Sale Wed 9.30am.

AIRBORNE PRICES: Pre-war Dinky toy aeroplanes are expected to set new price levels in a sale of toys and railways. Several boxed sets of six planes are estimated at £500.

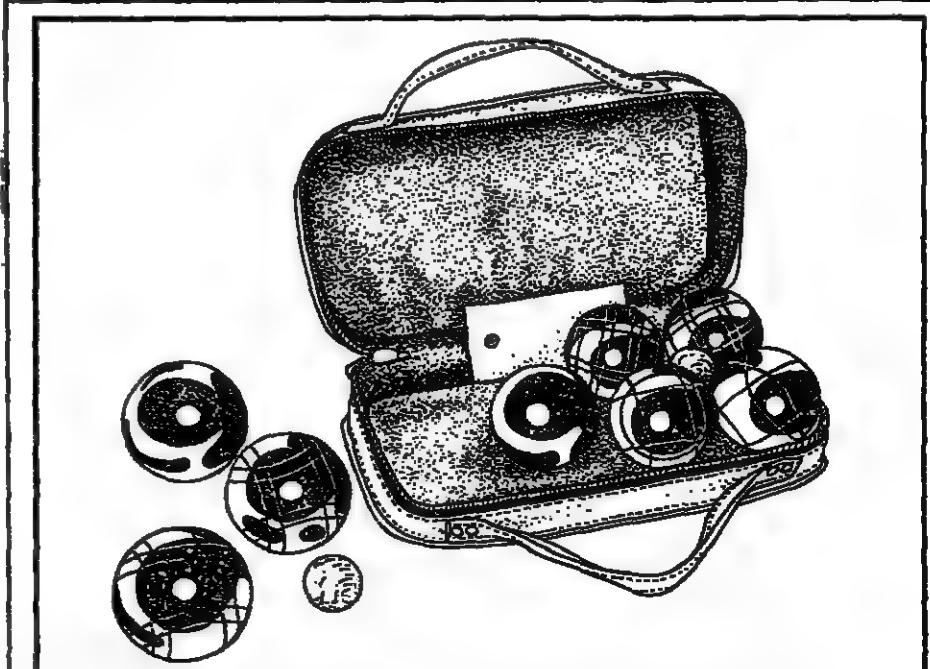
7 Shalmsford Street, London W1 (01-628 8602). Viewing Tues 9am-5pm and Wed 9-9.30am. Sale Wed noon.

Geraldine Norman

Geraldine Norman, 25 Burlington Arcade, London W1 (01-493 6557); Philip Poole, 182 Drury Lane, London WC2 (01-405 7087); The Pen Shop, 27 Burlington Arcade, London W1 (01-493 9021).

The Writing Equipment Society, 4 Greyfriars Grange Crescent, Sheffield S11 (0742 668140). The society publishes a journal three times a year, and holds about six annual meetings, usually in London, on topics from letter scales to nibs, inkwells, blotters and letter openers. These are preceded by group-and-shop sessions. There is also an annual auction. Membership costs 25 a year.

## THE FRENCH GAME OF BOULES



The game of Boules, otherwise known as Pétanque, is suitable for all ages, demanding skill rather than physical prowess. It is perfect for playing on the beach or in the garden and will provide many hours of entertainment for all members of the family.

To play the game, two teams are needed of one to four people. The rules are straightforward, the object of the game being to throw the boules as near as possible to the wooden jack. Points are awarded to the winning team and a game continues until one team has gained thirteen points. Two sets are available, both made in France: a two-player set comprising 6 boules (2 sets of 3) with 1 jack and a family set consisting of 8 boules (4 sets of 2) and 2 jacks. The boules are chrome plated and conveniently packed in a beautifully vinyl case complete with set of rules. Both sets are easy to carry, making them very suitable for the holidays.

Prices - Set of 6 £27.95  
Set of 8 £34.95

## THE TIMES

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## THE WEEK AHEAD

## Pomposity on an epic scale

### Richard Williams

**David Sinclair**

**Enigma on parade: Prince**

The album has the qualities one might expect of a soundtrack, with vague, unde-

A combination which throws

**Raymond Keene**

a pool that contained Ireland, Portugal, and an Israeli team

North-South cards, the commercial debater debated whether

boarded his days in a steady boarding house in Hastings.

an Tales of the Raj (Radio 4, 4pm-5pm, 5.05 p.m.) sets

THE TIMES

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the polymer on the surface energy of the polymer-coated glass slides. The surface energy of the polymer-coated glass slides was measured by the contact angle method. The surface energy of the polymer-coated glass slides was measured by the contact angle method. The surface energy of the polymer-coated glass slides was measured by the contact angle method.

The minor defect was repaired.

NOTTINGHAM Odeon

● We regret the printing error which marred the second hand in last week's article.



## THE WEEK AHEAD



## FILMS

**LEON'S GIRL:** Domiziana Giordano stars in *Zina* (15), a striking British independent feature exploring the tormented life and thoughts of Zina Bronstein, Trotsky's daughter. Gate Notting Hill (01-221 0220), Metro (01-437 0757). From Thursday.



## THEATRE

**COLD STORY:** Jeremy Irons with Gillian Barge, Jos Melia, Raymond Bowers and Richard Easton head the cast of *A Winter's Tale* directed by Terry Hands. Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon (0789 295623). Opens Wednesday.



## BOOKS

**COASTING ALONG:** Lisa St Aubin de Terlan, in her fourth novel *The Bay of Silence* (Cape, £8.95) writes of strange and steamy goings-on, unusually, not in South America, but at a resort on the Italian Riviera, in Normandy, in upper-class England, and in the past.



## OPERA

**RUSSIAN CONQUEROR:** Natalia Troitskaya, Moscow-born, has shot to prominence in the West during the last two years in the Italian opera repertoire. She makes her Covent Garden debut next week singing *Tosca*. Royal Opera House (01-240 1066), Monday.



## CONCERTS

**SUITE SUCCESS:** Leonard Bernstein is celebrated in a festival devoted to him which starts with *On the Waterfront Suite*, Hall, Barbican Centre (01-638 8891). Tuesday, 7.45pm.



## DANCE

**THREE STEP:** Rosalind Newman's exhilarating, witty and expressive choreography was a hit at the Riverside in 1982. Now she returns to London for one week with a trio of new works. Sadler's Wells (01-278 8916). From Tuesday.

Elaine Paige explains why she is glad to be back on the boards in *Chess*, starting next week

## Playing to win in a hard game

It is raining as Elaine Paige leads her white West Highland terrier, a small placid animal called Tigger, towards the rehearsal studio car park in North London from where her Porsche was stolen two months ago.

Suddenly, an agitated Björn Ulvæus appears: his near passenger window has been smashed and all his car audio equipment stolen. "It's probably the same people," she says wearily. Still, with *Chess* already booked up solidly until October, perhaps such losses can be borne with fortitude.

Earlier, Ulvæus and his partner from Abba, Benny Andersson, who co-wrote the music to *Chess*, were to be found wandering around the studio offices nattering in Swedish, as the avuncular figure of Tim Rice, the show's lyricist, passed through on his way home for the night.

Newspaper interest in Rice's alleged romance with Miss Paige may have subsided recently but romantic intrigue continues in this latest musical, set in chess tournament halls and hotel rooms in Italy and Thailand. Paige plays the part of the Hungarian born Florence Vassy, who, while seconded to, and the lover of the American chess champion, falls in love with his Russian opponent.

When the musical opens at the Prince Edward Theatre on May 14, it will be two years since the *Chess* album was recorded in Stockholm, and it has already yielded international hits for Murray Head with "One Night in Bangkok",

and for Elaine Paige herself, whose duet with Barbara Dickson, "I Know Him So Well" was the second biggest selling UK single of 1985. While this is doubtless a sound strategy for launching the musical, in line with current marketing trends, does it mean the show is already old hat before it opens?

"It's the first time I've ever done it this way round," she says. "But there are a lot of new songs in addition to the material on the record, so the whole thing is fresh again. It's like approaching a brand new piece almost."

Recently she has found time to learn to play chess — typical of her renowned thoroughness in tackling a role.

"Once the show has got to the rehearsal stage it takes up your whole life if you're going to do it properly," she declares, adding that her lifestyle then becomes subject to a regime of early nights, healthy eating, reduced smoking, exercise and study of the part. Her marriage to her work may partially explain, at 36, both her singular success and single status.

The daughter of an estate agent who plays the drums, she was born in Barnet, Hertfordshire, and showed from an early age the talent and application that have stood her in such good stead. When she was 11 she taught herself to read music — "I'd just sit at the piano for hours" — and at 16, while still at the Alda Foster Stage School, she won a role in the touring musical *The Rose of the Great Britain*, the *Smell of the Crowd*.



Role play: Elaine Paige, who found time to learn the subtleties of chess while she was rehearsing for the show

Her West End debut in 1968, in the chorus of the musical *Hair*, steered her towards the heart of the Sixties hippie counter-culture, but the experience left little visible mark on the self-possessed career actress.

"I look back on that period with very fond memories; it was a good, plentiful time to be 18. We all had youthful ideals, good stuff and all that, but really... rather naive. Time has changed so much for everybody since then."

The big change for Elaine Paige came with her selection for the part of Eva Peron in the tremendously successful Tim Rice/Andrew Lloyd-Webber musical *Evita*. The headlines after her debut performance in 1978 read like Hollywood clichés:

"A Star is Born" trumpeted one daily; "An Instant Superstar" proclaimed another.

Her "overnight success" as Eva continued for 20 months until she left the part in 1980.

Paige identified with the young Eva Peron's single-minded determination. "I'd battled for many years in this business, just to work, and I could relate to her struggle to make a better life and wanting to prove herself."

She dismisses as exaggerated hearsay this week's rumours that Madonna is to play the part of Eva Peron in a proposed Robert Sigmund film of *Evita*.

The straight acting part of an Irish murderer, Kate Webster, in Granada's *Ladykillers* series in 1980, was a departure from musicals that Paige welcomed, but which failed to lead to similar work. "That did absolutely nothing for my career at all, I can't think why," she says, laughing.

Since 1980, Paige has also pursued a parallel career as a solo singing artist (she has released two albums, the last called a "pop star"), and has recorded five albums with her first, drew good crowds, but some unfavourable notices. While she is happy to laugh at her own misfortunes, she rebuffs such criticism with steely vigour, denouncing as "clearly the wrong man for the

job" *The Times* reviewer who referred to "cheap and nasty arrangements" and described her as being "embarrassingly deficient in the basic ability to sing."

But with *Chess* she is returning to the world of the West End musical. "This is what I like best. I'd rather be doing this than playing Elaine singing songs, because in theatre you are playing a character throughout a performance. I approach singing a three-minute song in the same way, but you don't have very long to find the colours and mood. I feel more at home in musical theatre than I do in concert."

David Sinclair

*Chess* is in preview at the Prince Edward Theatre (01-734 8861) from Wed. Opens May 14.

## ARTS DIARY

## The Bear necessity

The week of Shakespeare's birthday was not a happy one for Sam Wanamaker's Bear Gardens Museum, which stands on the site of the old Globe theatre in Southwark.

Wanamaker has long cherished plans to build a new Globe; the museum, with its unique replica of a 1616 stage has provided performances of Shakespearean work, and has kept the flame of the Globe alive while money, planning permission and other major problems were surmounted.

But it cannot afford to go on. "The teachers' strike was a contributory factor because we weren't getting the throughput," says the director, Patrick Spottiswoode. "But we also need a new roof." With awesome optimism he hopes that if £500,000 were found, sufficient work could be done to re-open the place. But Wanamaker and his co-directors of the Globe Project are unlikely to be diverted from their main task of building a replica of Shakespeare's theatre, so the Bear Gardens Museum will almost certainly stay closed.

## Sad about sex

The puritan backlash must be easing off. I am told by gallery owner Jamie Maclean that his exhibition of erotic illustrations, "The Forbidden Library", will not be forced to have an age-limit imposed on it when it opens in the West End in June. Last year, when Maclean staged a parallel exhibition of erotica, a QC was employed to vet the pictures before they were hung and so one under 18 was allowed in. The most hostile reaction was from an ageing spinster critic who examined each picture and left, muttering over her shoulder: "They don't look as though they're enjoying themselves, do they?"

An ironic reminder, in these days of F111 strikes, of another time. The Dresden Philharmonic have emerged from East Germany and will be playing at the Brighton Festival next month. Their major work will be Britten's *War Requiem*.

## Club mix

The Grange Club, the fashionable meeting place for London's literati (well, some of them) is suffering from its early reputation of charging more for dinner than most authors earn in a single advance. It has started a subtle recruiting drive, as well as a club night which fails to recognize John Mortimer as he walks through its doors, for new members to join regulars like Melvyn Bragg and Julie Christie: the club has combined with the Royal Court Theatre to offer the public membership at £100 if they cough up £50 for the English Stage Company. Membership is then guaranteed: it is an idea doomed from the start — repeat Royal Court theatregoers prefer to spend their money on performances, not fat dinners.

More moving still than Vladimir Horowitz's reunion with another Russia — his concert at the Moscow Conservatoire was televised last weekend — was the concert they didn't show. Horowitz became aware that a very large proportion of the seats in the concert hall were being taken by the Polish. So he opened up his rehearsal — underprivileged Moscovites, I am told by one witness: "Musically it was the greatest event."

Christopher Wilson

## TIMES CHOICE

## CONCERTS

**SEGOVIA'S SIXTIETH** Celebrating the anniversary of his London debut, playing pieces he included in his first Wigmore Hall guitar recital, Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1 (01-935 2141). Today, 7.30pm.

**ESCHENBACH/LPO:** Christoph Eschenbach conducts the LPO in Berlioz's *Carnaval Roman* Overture, Chopin's Piano Concerto No 1 (James Tocco, soloist) and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No 5. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191). Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

**MOZART/MAHLER:** Mozart's Symphony No 38 is juxtaposed with Mahler's Symphony No 8 by the Hallé Orchestra under Stanislaw Skrowaczewski. Free Trade Hall, Manchester (061 834 1712). Thurs, 7.30pm.

**JUDD/LPO:** Mozart's *Nozze di Figaro* overture, Schubert's Symphony No 8 and Beethoven's Symphony No 8 are all played by the LPO under James Judd. Stephen Hough is soloist in Mozart's Piano Concerto No 21. Barbican Centre, London EC2 (01-628 8705). Thurs, 7.45pm.

## THEATRE

## IN PREVIEW

**LA CAGE AUX FOLLES:** Award-winning musical about middle-aged male lovers who own and run a nightclub. Arthur Laurents directs George Hearn, Dennis Quilley. Palladium (01-437 7373). Preview today, Mon-Fri, May 3. Opens May 7.

**TROILUS AND CRESSIDA:** Anton Lesser and Juliet Stevenson in the title roles. Barbican (01-628 8795/638 8891). Preview Thurs, Fri, May 3. Opens May 6. In repertory.

## OPENINGS

**POSSUM IN THE BUGHOUSE:** Poets T. S. Eliot and Ezra Pound meet in an insane asylum in 1953. Old Red Lion, John Street, London EC1 (01-637 7816). From Tues. Press night Fri.

**WUTHERING HEIGHTS:** Vince Foster's novel incorporates some of her poetry into the action. Ted Craig directs. Croydon Warehouse, 62 Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey (01-890 4080). Preview Thurs. Opens Fri.

**GLEN GARRY GLEN ROSS:** David Mamet's hard-edged, acerbic vision of duplicitous Chicago estate agents at work and play. Mermaid (01-238 5566).

**THE GAMBLER:** Mel Smith and Bob Goody lead a razor-sharp musical excursion into the sub-culture of compulsive gambling. (Hamstead 01-722 9301).

## OUT OF TOWN

**PITLOCHRY:** The Crucifer of Blood: Festival opens with Paul Giovanni's adaptation from the Sherlock Holmes story *The Sign of Four*. Bnan Rath, Elvyn Johnson, Miranda Bell. Festival Theatre (0796 2680). Opens Fri.

**STRATFORD-UPON-AVON:** The Two Noble Kinsmen: The "tragic romance" by Shakespeare and John Fletcher, directed by Barry Kyle, is the opening production of the RSC's new auditorium. The Swan (0789 295623). Today, Mon-Thurs. In repertory.

## FILMS

## OPENINGS

**THE JEWEL OF THE NILE** (PG): Routine sequel to *Romancing the Stone*, with Michael Douglas, Kathleen Turner, and much high

adventure in exotic places. Leicester Square Theatre (01-930 5252). From Fri.



**SHADEY** (15): Unsympathetic essay in bizarre comedy, with Anthony Sher (above) as a misfit who captures thought on film. Screen on the Hill (01-435 3366). From Fri.

## SELECTED

**A ROOM WITH A VIEW** (PG): The Merchant-Ivory version of an early E.M. Forster novel offers the expected virtues and vices: elegance, civility, bloodlessness. Curzon Mayfair (01-499 3737).

**THE MAN WITH TWO BRAINS** (15): Inventive and truly bizarre comedy from Steve Martin and director Carl Reiner, parodying mad scientist movies. ICA Cinema (01-930 3847).

## BOOKINGS

**FIRST CHANCE** MAYFEST: Includes groups from France, Sweden, Japan, Nicaragua and China. May 2-24. Ticket Centre, Candleriggs, Glasgow (041 552 5961).

## LAST CHANCE

**GUYS AND DOLLS:** Last performances of National Theatre production, with Lulu, Norman Rossington, Andrew Wadsworth, Janet Dibley. 3pm and 7.30pm. Prince of Wales, London W1 (01-930 8881, credit cards 01-930 0844).

## GALLERIES

## OPENINGS

**GUERCINO:** Drawings by the 17th-century Italian master. Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford (0865 512651). From Tues.

**GARDEN FESTIVAL:** Display of 100 sculptures by contemporary British artists. National Garden Festival, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire (0782 289788). From Thurs.

**SMITH BROTHERS:** Celebration of three 18th-century brothers: George, John and William Smith from Chichester. Pallant House Gallery, 9 North Pallant, Chichester, West Sussex. (0243 774557). From Fri.

## SELECTED

**ALFRED GILBERT:** Sculpture, monumental and minute by Victorian who made Eros. Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London W1 (01-734 9052).

## DANCE

**SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET:** Gala premiere of David Bintley's *The Snow Queen* at Birmingham, Mon, also Tues-Thurs; then

mixed bill of *Les Sylphides*, *Prodigal Son* and *Elza Synopsione* (Fri and Sat 3). Birmingham Hippodrome (021 622 6043).

**ON TOUR:** London Contemporary Dance Theatre is at the Dergate, Northampton (0604 24811) tonight and the Theatre Royal, Newcastle (0632 322061) Tues-May 3, matinee Wed. London Festival Ballet is at the Liverpool Empire (051 709 1555) today.

## OPERA

**ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA:** On Wed at 7pm, the second performance of the run of a season's morality play, *Doctor Faustus*. Thomas Allen takes the title role. On Mon and Thurs at 7.30pm Smetana's folk opera, *The Bartered Bride*; on Fri, also at 7.30pm, *Die Fledermaus* with Janice Cairns, Nan Christie and Ryland Davies; and tonight and Tues at 7.30pm two last performances of *The Merry Widow* with Valerie Masterson.

**SCOTTISH OPERA:** A new season starts with a new production by John Cox of *La nozze di Figaro*, opening on Wed at 7.15pm. György Fischer conducts. Matinee performance on May 3 at 2.15pm.

Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow (041 331 1234).

## ROCK AND JAZZ

**PAUL BRADY:** The punky Irish folk-rocker's new album, *Back to the Centre*, shows him to be ready for the major league. Tonight, Queens Hall, Edinburgh (081 688 2018); Mon, Southport Arts Centre (0704 40011); Tues, Riverside, Newcastle (0632 614368); Wed, Irish Centre, Leeds (0532 480613); Thurs, Brewery Arts Centre, Kendal (0539 25133); Fri, International, Manchester (061 224 5050).

**SUZANNE VEGA:** At last, an alternative to the Smiths for lonely teenage boys. Tomorrow, Pocklington Theatre, Denham Street, London W1 (01-437 4506).

**KATRINA & THE WAVES:** Summery Anglo-American pop. Tues, Leeds University (0532 439071); Wed, Sheffield Polytechnic (0742 78884); Thurs, Newcastle Polytechnic (0632 328761); Fri, Manchester University (061 273 5111).

**LOOSE TUBES:** Practically an entire new jazz generation in one explosive package. Thurs, Turk's Head, Twickenham (01-892 1972).

**CHRIS REA:** "Staleness" brought him to a wider audience whose admiration can only be confirmed by *On the Beach*, his new album. Fri, Hammermith Odeon, Queen Caroline Street, London W8 (01-748 4081).

## PHOTOGRAPHY

**ROBERT DOHNEKAR:** The French master of documentary street photography has turned Parisians into stars in their own city. Institut Français, 17 Queensbury Place, London SW7 (01-589 6211).

**A DISTANT PROSPECT:** Aerial photography from the birth of the medium to space flight. Allen Gallery, Alton, Hampshire.

For ticket availability, performance and opening times, telephone the numbers listed. Concerts: Max Harrison; Theatre: Tony Patrick and Martin Cropper; Films: Geoff Brown; Galleries: Sarah Jane Checkland; Dance: Hilary Finch; Rock & Jazz: Richard Williams; Photography: Michael Young; Bookings: Anne Whitehouse.

What did Katherine Hepburn say that made Anthony Hopkins change his life?

Why doesn't Britain have a world-class orchestra?

Is the Bolshoi, due here in July, worth queuing all night for?

These questions are answered in a very different magazine launched this weekend. It's the first to cover the arts and entertainment in colour every week.

But that's not all that makes it different.

It's elegant, but it's also practical. From cover to cover, it's easy to find your way around.

Reviews of the latest plays, films, records and books reach clear conclusions. The same goes for concerts, television, dance and art.

Previews tell you about forthcoming events in plenty of time to book.

And the full listings guide is national.

This magazine is called *Reviews*. It's at your newsagents from April 25, price £1 weekly.



**REVIEWS**  
The new arts and entertainment magazine











## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1357.9 (+9.9)  
FT-SE 100  
1622.6 (+7.1)  
USM (Datastream)  
118.68 (-0.51)

## THE POUND

US Dollar  
1.5370 (+0.0015)  
W German mark  
3.3545 (-0.0164)  
Trade-weighted  
75.9 (-0.5)

## Toy firm's £5m buy

Cowan de Groot, the toy and giftware distributor, has made an agreed £5.1 million offer for Chart Fonkles Lynch, a company running professional tuition courses for accountants.

CFL joined the unlisted securities market only in December at a placing price of 80p a share, which valued the company at £3.4 million. Cowan's offer values the shares at 29p.

CFL directors, speaking for 71.1 per cent of the company, have already given irrevocable undertakings to accept the offer. Full acceptance would cause Cowan to issue 7.34 million new shares, or 34.9 per cent of the enlarged equity.

The acquisition represents Cowan's new strategy of diversification into communications and services. CFL directors believe demand for the company's courses and products will continue to grow because of the trend towards examination-based qualifications.

## Dividend cut

Profits at Geers Gross, the advertising agency, fell from £1.83 million before tax to £1.33 million in the year to December 31. Turnover was up from £122 million to £129 million and the final dividend has been cut from 2p to 1.5p. *Times*, page 23.

## Dee package

Dee Corporation, the supermarket group, has sold a package of freehold properties to Heron Property Corporation for an undisclosed sum.

## Pay-out hope

Staffordshire Pottery, which is fighting a £14 million takeover bid from the Colnbrook home furnishings group, has told shareholders to expect dividends of at least 5p for the year ending June 30, 1987, 25 per cent up on the current year forecast.

## Citibank cut

Citibank Savings has reduced its mortgage rate from 11.95 to 10.75 per cent. This applies to both repayment and endowment mortgages.

## Bids received

Martin Ford has confirmed that it has received a number of bids after being put up for sale last month. These are now being studied by its merchant banker, Singer and Friedlander.

## Application day

Application lists for Tip Top Drugs, referred to yesterday, open on May 1 and dealings start on May 9.

CLAYTON, SON AND CO (HOLDINGS): Total payment for 1985 7p (6p). Turnover £10.96 million (£13.47 million). Pretax profit £622,000 (£681,000). Earnings per share 17.96p (19.86p). *S&P* 120: The chairman, Mr David Abell, says in his annual report that prospects for 1986 are encouraging and in the current year to date the company's performance has been well up to expectations. The accounts reveal that Mr Abell's salary more than doubled in 1985, to £205,729 from £94,713 in 1984.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

New York 1835.94 (+4.22)  
Dow Jones 15689.88 (+7.83)  
Nikkei Dow 1834.62 (+10.11)  
Hang Seng 270.8 (-0.1)  
Singapore AD N/T  
Frankfurt 2218.22 (-21.8)  
Commerzbank  
Buenos Aires 667.54 (-32.52)  
Paris CAC 404.9 (+4.4)  
Zurich  
SKA General 509.40 (same)

## INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base 10.50%  
3-month interbank 10 1/4-10 1/2%  
3-month eligible bills 10 1/4-10 1/2%  
buying rate  
US: Prime Rate 8.50%  
Federal Funds 5 1/4%  
3-month Treasury Bills 8.10-8.09%  
30-year bonds 12 1/2-12 1/4%

## CURRENCIES

London: New York: £ \$1.5370  
DM \$3.3545  
Sfr \$2.7873  
FF 10 6822  
Yen 258.29  
Index 75.9  
New York: \$ £1.3270  
\$ DM 1.825  
\$ Index 114.7  
ECU £1.5583  
Sfr £1.17408

## Worst ever trade deficit at more than £1bn

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain had a trade deficit of £1.138 billion last month, easily the worst on record. The current account was in deficit by £538 million, also the largest ever.

The value of oil exports slumped by £360 million as oil prices fell.

But that was only one of several reasons for the unexpectedly poor trade figures. Manufacturing trade deteriorated sharply — mainly because of a sudden rise in imports — and the deficit was a record £786 million.

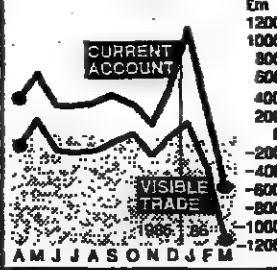
The visible trade deficit of £1.138 billion represented a worsening of £800 million compared with February's £338 million deficit.

Until those figures were published, the largest monthly deficit on record was £874 million in October 1984.

Exports fell by £454 million, or 7.3 per cent, to £5,733 million, the lowest total since July 1984.

Apart from the £360 million drop in oil exports, chemicals also fell, by £77 million, probably because of the

## UK TRADE BALANCE



CURRENT ACCOUNT

VISIBLE TRADE

AMJASONDJFM

£m

1200

1000

800

600

400

200

0

-200

-400

-600

-800

-1000

-1200

-1400

-1600

-1800

-2000

-2200

-2400

-2600

-2800

-3000

-3200

-3400

-3600

-3800

-4000

-4200

-4400

-4600

-4800

-5000

-5200

-5400

-5600

-5800

-6000

-6200

-6400

-6600

-6800

-7000

-7200

-7400

-7600

-7800

-8000

-8200

-8400

-8600

-8800

-9000

-9200

-9400

-9600

-9800

-10000

-10200

-10400

-10600

-10800

-11000

-11200

-11400

-11600

-11800

-12000

-12200

-12400

-12600

-12800

-13000

items was cancelled out by a fall in oil imports. All the other main categories of imports rose strongly.

Import volume was up by 3.3 per cent, although it fell by 1.4 per cent in the first quarter compared with the fourth quarter of last year.

Department of Trade and Industry officials said that trends for both exports and imports were difficult to determine at present.

The main official concern over the figures is likely to focus on the fact that the decline in the oil surplus — to £397 million last month from £685 million in February and £997 million in January — is not being offset by an improvement in manufacturing trade.

In fact, manufacturing is deteriorating at as rapid a rate as oil trade. Only invisibles — including the monthly abatement on the 1985 European Communities budget — are improving, with the surplus estimated at £500 million a month.

A spokesman for the Treasury said yesterday that one

month's figures should not be taken in isolation and that the official forecast of a £3.5 billion surplus for this year is being maintained.

In the first quarter the current account was in surplus by £863 million, although that included a large one-off abatement on the 1984 EEC budget.

The Treasury expects a manufacturing trade deficit of £3 billion this year. However, in the first quarter alone the deficit was £1.4 billion.

While Britain's trade performance hit record lows last month, West Germany's trade was in near-record surplus, improving to Dm44 billion (£2.5 billion) from Dm4.84 billion in February.

Germany is enjoying the twin benefits of a cut in the oil import bill and strong manufacturing exports, although — like Japan, it could come under pressure at the economic summit in Tokyo next month to expand domestic demand to reduce the surplus.

The current account was in surplus by Dm4.8 billion last month.

## Oil prices drop as strike is called off

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

World oil prices fell yesterday after the strike which stopped the flow of oil from Norway's North Sea fields for 20 days was called off.

The return to work will put a million barrels a day of oil back into the world market, already awash with crude oil because of energy conservation and over-production by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

Spot market rates in Europe and North America have fallen by a dollar to about \$11.90 a barrel since it was announced late on Thursday that the Norwegian Government had decided to intervene to end the dispute.

Under Norwegian labour laws the oil workers will return to work while arbitration takes place.

The fact that the Government did not intervene when the strike was called, as normally happens in Norwegian industrial disputes, was seized on by Opec as a sign that Norway was willing to co-operate in combating world over-supply and immediately sent prices up.

However, the Government has now invoked arbitration because it said that the length of the strike had started to affect the safety of some of the North Sea installations.

During the dispute, which started when 670 catering workers went on strike, supplies of natural gas from the Frigg field to the British Gas network were interrupted.

British Gas normally takes 20 per cent of its daily needs from Frigg but was able to meet demand by increasing gas lifting from the fields in the British sector of the North Sea and using gas stored in underground salt caverns in Yorkshire.

The major oil companies operating in the Norwegian sector have started flying workers to the rigs and production should resume over the weekend.

## Abandon ADR tax says Reuters chief

By Our City Staff

Reuters chairman, Sir Christopher Hogg, yesterday called on the Government to abandon the 5 per cent stamp duty on American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) proposed in the Budget.

Reuters, with a number of other companies whose shares are traded in the United States in ADR form, has already protested to the authorities about the proposed tax, which Sir Christopher said would make US acquisitions in exchange for shares more expensive and impose an unwelcome penalty on Reuters' expansion in North America.

The financial information and news group has already bought Rich, the Chicago-based maker of dealing room terminals and is to take a minority stake in Instinet, whose share-dealing systems in markets outside North America.

Sir Christopher also told the annual meeting yesterday that Reuters was expecting excellent profit and revenue growth this year after an encouraging start, although he said it was too early to make an exact forecast. The company reported a 26 per cent jump in pretax profits to £93.6 million last year.

He said all the group's main products were doing well, with outstanding new business in Europe and good progress in North America, where Reuters faces its toughest competition in the financial services market.

After almost six years of negotiations, Reuters has received permission to introduce its Monitor screen-based currency and bond dealing service in the Japanese market where the strength of the yen against sterling has also helped the company.

The meeting also elected the Mirror Group publisher, Mr Robert Maxwell, and Sir Richard Storey, chairman and chief executive of Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, as directors.

## Woolworth to spend £150m on expansion

By Our City Staff

Woolworth Holdings, which is fighting off a £1.53 billion bid from Dixons Group, yesterday announced a £150 million expansion and redevelopment programme.

The money is being spent on the Woolworth chain, Comet electrical stores, B&Q do-it-yourself stores and property developments. It will be spent on a mixture of new openings, relocations and refurbishments.

A total of £43 million will go towards Woolworth, £14 million to Comet and £24 million to B&Q. The rest will be spent on property. The expansion will provide an extra 1.7 million square feet of trading space, Woolworth said.

The long-awaited offer document from Dixons is expected early next week. It is expected to concentrate on Dixons management skills and the proven retail formula.

The new management structure will be shared initially between both societies with Mr Lister and Mr Denis Macnaught, of Yorkshire, acting as joint chief executives.

Mr Macnaught will retire in next year, leaving Mr Lister as the sole chief executive.

The total number of buildings societies has fallen from 190 at the end of 1984 to 164 today due to a series of mergers, most of them involving small societies merging with larger ones.

The largest merger so far was last October's tie-up between the Alliance and the Leicester, creating the Alliance & Leicester, now the fourth largest society.

A potentially larger merger between third-ranking Nationwide and fifth-ranking Norwich, which would have created a society with assets of £15 billion, was called off last November.

Mr Jon Shields, director of the Employment Institute and Charter for Jobs, yesterday called Lord Young's response "nitpicking and repetitive".

"The basic points that the committee was trying to make have not been answered",

pointing out that the actual cost is likely to be more than £4 billion.

Lord Young also said that the building programme was impracticable because it would take work from the private sector, that the NHS could not easily cope with extra untrained workers, and that devising a suitable job subsidy which would need to cover £50,000 jobs — would be virtually impossible.

He accepted that the long-term unemployed were "particularly disadvantaged", but said that the Government's approach "will provide much more cost-effective help directly to long-term unemployed people".

The committee costed the proposals at a net £3.3 billion

## Building societies to merge

By Alison Eadie

A merger is planned between the Bradford and Bingley Building Society and the Yorkshire Building Society, they said yesterday. It will create Britain's seventh largest building society, behind the Leeds Permanent and ahead of the National & Provincial.

At present the Bradford and Bingley is the ninth largest society, with assets of more than £4 billion and the Yorkshire the thirteenth, with assets of nearly £2 billion.

The combined group will be called the Yorkshire Building Society.

The two societies have head offices five miles apart, allowing scope for rationalization particularly in computer systems. A guarantee of no staff redundancies for three years has been made to Bradford's 1,973 employees and Yorkshire's 1,159 employees.

The combined society will have 400 branches — 250 from the Bradford and Bingley and 150 from the Yorkshire. There is an overlap in 64 places and the volume of business in some of the duplicated sites could justify maintaining two branches, according to Mr Geoffrey Lister, the chief executive of the Bradford and Bingley.

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## Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Day dawns in time for BL rethink

Graham Day, who formally joins BL as executive chairman on Thursday, will be taking over a strikingly different organization from the rump he must have expected to run at the time of his appointment.

Even Land Rover is now back in the BL park though its future remains deeply unsettled. Unipart and the heavily loss-making Leyland Bus are in the departure lounge, the latter still booked for an imminent painful exit. Mr Day's first big decision?

Ironically the process of privatizing Unipart, by undoing the special relationships with other BL subsidiaries, has made it look much less inspiring: profits were down from £14 million to £6 million last year.

To make matters worse, the recent turmoil has exacerbated senior management problems that the new chairman might have met in some form anyway. Ray Horrocks, the executive director responsible for cars and Unipart, has stuck his neck out as far as it is possible to go by suggesting that he was passed over for the chairmanship for daring to oppose the mooted Ford deal. He probably feels in need of repairing his image and his fences. Mr Horrocks's counterpart on the Leyland and Land Rover side, David Andrews, has similarly distanced himself from the BL body by his prolonged leave of absence to promote the Land Rover buyout. That was rejected not merely by Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, but more embarrassingly by his boardroom colleagues, some of whom always refused to believe that Land Rover was capable of standing on its own.

Since Mr Day, as full-time executive chairman, replaces part-time Sir Austin Bide, it may be thought that these happenings make it easier to remove a layer of management that is now redundant. The history of

BL is plagued by the axing or voluntary departure of able deputies rejected for the top jobs. As a direct result, management has consistently been too stretched to cope with all the businesses at once.

If Mr Day has inherited a much bigger job than expected, he is now short of the one thing he really needed and demanded — a clear brief from the major shareholder and provider of funds (HMG). Mr Day himself should take a major part in working out a new strategy. The fast solutions have disappeared and it would be better to give the businesses a rest from the headlines and a little stability while policymakers go back to the drawing board.

Merely keeping the old privatization strategy but delaying it could add election uncertainty. A possible alternative approach might be through BL's bizarre financial structure, a leftover from its rescue (BL was never nationalized).

Successful share issues to the taxpayer have reduced outside shareholdings to a fraction of 1 per cent of BL's capital, but the stock is widely held and actively traded of late. After a relapse to 40p per share, the stock market values BL at a astonishing £1.7 billion.

That is not a meaningful figure for BL without government guarantees. But the existence of the quotation does offer the possibility of a different kind of creeping privatization, that would give Mr Day internal freedom to make collaborative deals, sell further subsidiaries, or merge businesses into joint companies with the single aim of constructing a version of BL that can survive without government guarantee.

When that is possible, the Government could move to full privatization by cancelling some of its share capital or loans in exchange for removal of its guarantee.

## New round in tin crisis

The evidence given to the Commons select committee that looked into last year's collapse of the tin market was finally published yesterday, giving some intriguing pointers to the next moves in the game being played out between the International Tin Council and its disparate collection of creditors.

The settlement Standard Chartered Bank reached with the ITC this week has left the council with precious little in hand with which to settle other claims, which in any case enormously exceed the resources left at the ITC's disposal when its buffer stock manager ran into trouble last autumn. The focus now shifts to the 22 governments supposed to stand behind the ITC.

The evidence presented to the select committee reinforces its criticisms of these governments. Ironically, although the British

Government made the greatest effort to whip the 21 others into an agreement to honour their obligations, it is now the most exposed. For since the London Metal Exchange is in London, the creditors' easiest and cheapest course of action is simply to take the British Government to court.

But then the British Government is not only the most vulnerable; it also, in the wider sense, has the most to lose.

The London Metal Exchange has been badly bruised by the tin crisis, and it is in the interests of its host government to help it back to health. Probably, the Government could avoid trouble by quite a modest out-of-court settlement — perhaps less than half the £50 million it offered as its contribution to an ITC agreement. The creditors could then use this settlement as a lever under other obstinate governments.







## STOCK MARKET REPORT







## Groans as well as sighs of relief after the will

### INHERITANCE TAX

Accountant JACK HARPER believes pension benefits could be put in jeopardy by the new rules for inheritance tax.

One of the most unwelcome features of the new inheritance tax is "the gift with reservation". Property given away that falls foul of this rule is treated as if it were still owned by the donor at the time of his or her death and is taxed at the death rates (with credit for any tax paid earlier on the lifetime transfer).

But if the donor dies without having relinquished the reservation of the property (or property representing it) is treated as remaining in his or her estate and is taxed at the death rates (with credit for any tax paid earlier on the lifetime transfer).

The concept is taken from State duty, with some modifications. It caused a lot of trouble and its demise on the introduction of capital transfer tax (which did not incorporate it) was greeted with relief. Corresponding groans have accompanied its unpleasant resurrection.

A gift is subject to reservation if, and as long as, either possession and enjoyment of the property is not *bona fide* assumed by the donee or it is not enjoyed to the entire exclusion, or virtually to the entire exclusion, of the donor and of any benefit to him by contract or otherwise or by "associated operations".

The Chancellor intended to stop arrangements for having your cake and eating it. For example, where a house is given but the donor continues to reside in it, where a settlor of a discretionary trust is also a beneficiary and this was perceived as the main mischief, under certain insurance schemes (inheritance trusts, PETA plans, discounted gift schemes) where the taxpayer retains a right to benefits in his lifetime.

As is often the case with anti-avoidance measures, there may still be loopholes and they may catch commercial arrangements in a way never intended.

It is not necessary (nor was it under estate duty) for the donor's spouse and children to

be excluded from benefit. So gifts within the donor's nil rate band (now £71,000) into discretionary trusts or insurance schemes may still be viable as long as the donor is not a beneficiary (and beware reciprocal arrangements by spouses).

Furthermore, as under estate duty, a statutory exception is introduced for a donor who occupies land or continues in possession of a chattel for full consideration in money or money's worth. In other words, if you give your house to your children and continue to live in it you will have to pay a market rent if you want to be sure of avoiding inheritance tax.

Nevertheless, the concept introduces a degree of uncertainty and complexity into the tax system which is excessive as a reaction, principally, to the heavily marketed insurance devices. One might pause here to remark on whether it is really fair for the Chancellor to regard such devices, and discretionary trusts with the settlor as a beneficiary, as pernicious.

The impact of inheritance tax on the small estates remains vicious. Tax on an estate of £317,000 is £110, an effective rate of 29 per cent. Such an estate is not vast wealth for someone who has a house in the south-east and has retired with a pension lump sum and some good investments. And remember, this "low" rate is levied on property that has been accumulated after paying income tax and capital gains tax.

By contrast, the Chancellor has given the enormously wealthy the opportunity to give away unlimited sums subject to seven-year survival tax-free. Certain gifts are exempt from the rule. For example, transfers between spouses and gifts to charities and (naturally) political parties. No special exception is provided for pensions benefits and there may be an unexpected problem here.

A fundamental but difficult distinction is whether what is given is the whole asset with a benefit reserved out of it for the donor, or whether only part of the asset is given and the rest retained. The concept applies in the first case but not

the second. The fitness of the line is indicated by the fact that the six or so leading cases under estate duty were decided at the highest level.

Where an employer establishes a pension fund the benefits will be held on discretionary trusts from the outset. Provided a lump sum benefit on death in service is not payable as of right to the employee's personal representatives, and he has no irrevocably nominated during his lifetime who should have it, the sum will not fall into his estate for tax purposes.

Where the scheme is non-contributory, no question of gift with reservation can arise. If it is, the mere possibility that the lump sum should be paid, at the trustees' discretion to his estate, would not be a benefit reserved by him (he will be dead, by definition). But what if he survives to take the pension and lump sum commutation rights?

His contributions would normally be exempt gifts under the "normal expenditure out of income" exemption but it is not a gift with reservation? The same fund is growing to provide either the death in service benefits or the retirement benefits, depending on whether or not the employee survives beyond retirement. He cannot be said to keep the retirement benefits but only give away the death in service benefits.

The logic of this analysis may be difficult to swallow when it comes to a huge fund run by a big company with many members. But it is easier to see its force in relation to a one-man arrangement, now so justifiably popular as an alternative top-up to additional voluntary contributions or as a parallel fund for greater portability.

The self-employed, and employees in non-pensionable employment, who make retirement annuity contributions have been advised, quite properly, to settle the death benefits under the policy on discretionary or flexible power of appointment trusts for spouse, children and dependants. The form of trust wording correctly reserves to the settlor the retirement benefits — the pension cannot be assigned if the policy is to be approved and the lump sum is in partial commutation of that pension.

Is this not a gift with reservation? Again we are looking at a single policy that may provide different benefits for different persons depending merely on whether or not the contributor takes his benefits before death.

The separate policy (under section 226A rather than 226) that provides death benefits seems clearly outside the rule.

The practice of the Revenue under estate duty was not to claim duty under the corresponding statutory provision dealing with gifts subject to reservation on any benefit payable under approved occupational pension schemes or retirement annuity contracts. Even if this is confirmed for inheritance tax it is too important a matter to be left in practice.

## Best of the buyers' market

### MORTGAGES

The cut in mortgage rate — down from 12 to 11 per cent, coupled with a flood of new entrants to the home loan field in recent weeks and a multiplicity of new offers, ranging from a discount of half a per cent in the basic mortgage rate from Midland Bank, to help with moving house from Legal & General — has produced a bewildering array of mortgage offers for the would-be house buyer.

Is an endowment loan with the Midland better value than a repayment loan with the building society? Would £50 towards the legal fees bill be a better bet than a "chain-breaking facility"? Such questions are puzzling those about to buy or move.

This week Lloyds Bank complicated things still further by coming into the market with a fixed rate home loan at 9.9 per cent. You have to be prepared to stick with the

**'Not really aiming at first-time buyers'**

mortgage for a minimum of three years as there is an early redemption penalty of two months' interest if you repay the loan within the first three years. This would, for example, work out at a hefty £247.50 on a £30,000 loan.

"With the high minimum loan of £30,000 and the early redemption penalty, we are not really aiming at first-time buyers," commented Teri Harman of Lloyds Bank.

The arrangement has the merit of letting you budget effectively — you know absolutely what your outgoings are going to be during the next three years. But what you are really doing is taking a gamble on the way interest rates will go.

And you could, of course,

find yourself paying 9.9 per cent two years down the line when everyone else is paying 9 per cent on an ordinary variable rate loan.

Conversely, if interest rates rise you will be laughing all the way to the bank. "We are allocating an initial £200 million to this new scheme and I am sure it will be welcomed by house buyers as a significant addition to the range of options for buying property and for the opportunity of budgeting with certainty for the first three years," said John Dawson, director of Lloyds' retail banking.

However, the experts believe interest rates will be down below 10 per cent before the end of the year, and if they were to fall still further in the remaining two years, this Lloyds Bank offer might not look so attractive.

But the experts are by no means unanimous and some say base rates could start to rise slightly next year as a general election looms.

The National Westminster Bank, on the other hand, is talking about an average bank base rate of 9.4 per cent over the three-year period starting January 1986. Home loan rates are usually 1 per cent to 1.5 per cent above bank base rates, although at the moment fierce competition for the business is keeping the differential lower. On this scenario the Lloyds Bank fixed rate mortgage sounds attractive — but it is a bit of a gamble.

Undoubtedly the most attractive loan offer at the moment is Midland Bank's package which gives home buyers a discount of 0.5 per cent on the normal mortgage rate of 11 per cent for the first year. First-time buyers get £50 towards their legal costs, and for anyone switching to the Midland from another lender (possibly one that is still charging over the odds) the

legal fees associated with the switch will be borne by Midland.

As the table shows, if you go for the Midland's straight repayment loan, monthly net payments for every £1,000 borrowed over 25 years work out at £6.86 — some 82p per £1,000 per month cheaper than a building society repayment loan at 11 per cent.

On a £30,000 loan you will be paying £24.60 a month more than you need to by staying with the building society — even one which is offering loans at the basic rate of 11 per cent. The larger the loan, the greater the saving, and if you are paying a premium for your money as well, say an extra 1 per cent, this Midland offer is one you cannot afford to ignore. The offer ends on May 31, so don't delay.

The perennial argument about whether the endowment method is better than repayment has now swung in favour of the endowment method. The difference in the after-tax relief cost of a building society



repayment loan and an endowment-linked mortgage is now only a few pence. Yet the cash benefit at the end of the term could be substantial.

For example, a 35-year-old taking out a £30,000 loan over 25 years will be paying £230.40 a month for a repayment loan — or £234 a month

**'Agony aunt' to solve all your problems**

for the endowment-linked method. After he has paid his mortgage protection premium of around £7 a month for the repayment loan, this definitely works out the more expensive method.

The endowment-linked borrower will not only have his loan repaid at the end of the term but there will be an estimated cash surplus of £36,930 on, say, a Standard Life policy.

Of the other home loan packages available, nothing really begins to compare with the Midland offer. Legal & General has put together a

scheme that looks largely gimmicky. According to L & G one single telephone call to an "agony aunt" will solve your house-moving problems.

Homemove L & G offers advice on mortgages (no doubt linked to an L & G policy which is not the best value), insurance, estate agents, legal services and a "chain-breaking" facility.

Most people except the idle would probably prefer to deal with these matters themselves. As a last-ditch measure, the chain-breaking facility might be useful, L & G says that if you are part of a chain and are unable to exchange contracts on the property you are selling, Homemove will buy the property from you — but at a discount to the market valuation. You have to use a Homemove estate agent to be eligible. Properties over £70,000 will not be considered in this context. The fee is £150.

Lorna Bourke

● Pension mortgages, page 26

| NET MONTHLY PAYMENTS PER £1,000 OVER 25 YEARS |       |                  |
|---|-------|------------------|
| B soc repaymt loan 11%                        |       | £7.68            |
| B soc endmt loan 11%                          |       | £6.86 (interest) |
|   | Total | £1.30 (end prem) |
| Midland repaymt loan 10.5%                    |       | £7.80            |
| Midland endmt loan 10.5%                      |       | £6.86 (interest) |
|   | Total | £1.30 (end prem) |
| Lloyds fixed rate endmt loan 9.9%             |       | £5.65 (interest) |
|   | Total | £1.30 (end prem) |

Premiums for the endowment loans assume the borrower is a 35-year-old male. In all cases the cash surplus from the endowment after repayment of the loan is estimated to be £1,238.

| HIGHER INTEREST RATES   |                        |  |
|---|------------------------|--|
| 30 DAY SHARE  | Medium Investment £500 |  |
| 8-80% = 8-99% = 12-66% <sup>†</sup>   |                        |  |
| 90 DAY SHARE  | Medium Investment £500 |  |
| 9-00% = 9-20% = 12-96% <sup>†</sup>   |                        |  |
| 3 YEAR SHARE  | Medium Investment £500 |  |
| 9-20% = 9-41% = 13-25% <sup>†</sup>   |                        |  |
| *Recommended Annual Rate of 10% (Interest is Capitalised to the Account). All rates are variable. |                        |  |
| †Gross Repayment Rate to a Bank Rate (Subject to the Bank Rate). All rates are variable.          |                        |  |
| Head Office: 170 London Road, North End, Portsmouth PO2 5SE. Telephone: (0705) 853311.            |                        |  |
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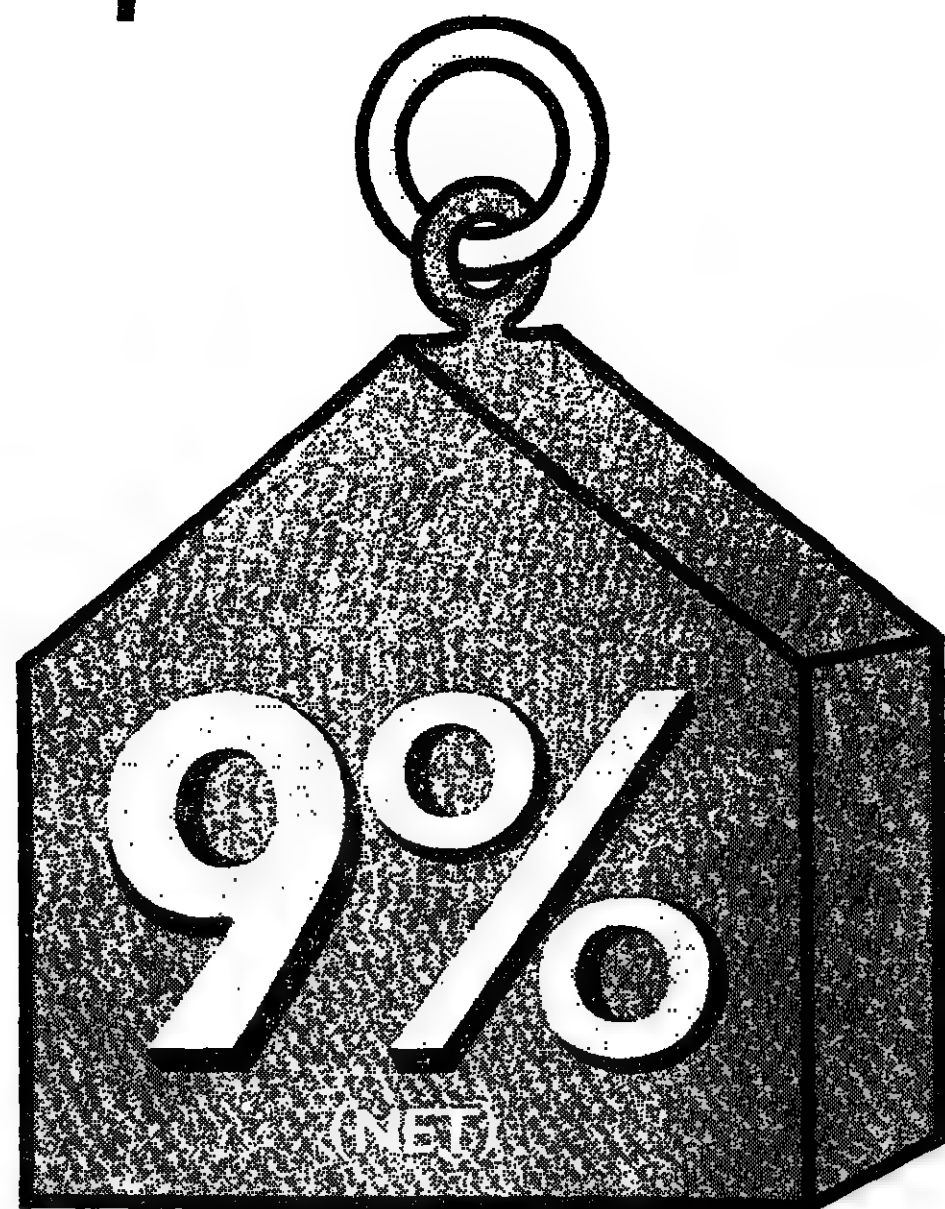
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## Homework is the answer for right choice

### MORTGAGES

Homebuyers have rarely had it so good and the news this week of another 1 per cent off the mortgage rate will send many would-be borrowers back to the calculator to work out how much they can afford.

But deciding on the best value-for-money mortgage for a particular pocket is becoming quite an art and it is essential not to accept the first suggestion but to compare the pros and cons of repayment, endowment and, if you are self-employed, pension mortgages. Thousands of pounds are at stake.

Gone are the days when the repayment or term mortgage was the obvious choice for hard-up first-time buyers, thanks in part to the arrival of MIRAS. Now that the building societies and other lenders do not charge higher interest for an endowment mortgage, this type looks as attractive as the straight repayment loan.

Although in many instances the repayment mortgage works out a little cheaper — this can be crucial for the first-time buyer smashing every piggy bank to own his own home — for only a little extra a month the endowment mortgage offers an acceptable lump sum at the end of the repayment period.

For example, the Norwich Union, in extolling the wonders of the endowment version, gives a convincing illustration. A man aged 34 on 29 per cent tax rates, taking out a repayment mortgage of £30,000, pays £237.41 a month (assuming the current 11 per cent mortgage interest rate) after tax relief at the basic rate.

At the end of the repayment period he receives nothing extra. But if he took out an

endowment mortgage with the Norwich Union he would collect a lump sum of £21,047 — and for only an extra £2.76 a month.

This comparison favours endowment mortgages; repayment mortgages often are as much as £15 a month less (see table). The benefit of an endowment, as opposed to a repayment, mortgage becomes even more obvious for the higher rate tax-payer.

For example, according to the Norwich Union again, a 40 per cent tax payer, taking out an endowment mortgage would pay £204.40 a month after tax relief on an endowment scheme for the same £21,047 surplus. He would pay an extra £12 a month on a repayment mortgage without getting a pay-out at the end. Given the need to check these differences, and the heightening competition between different building societies and banks, Trifalgar House Group's Ideal Homes mortgage service for its customers could not be more timely.

Now you can call at any Ideal Homes development site around Britain — the group sells 4,000 homes a year — and get a complete run-down of everything to do with mortgages in a matter of minutes, including which is better value for you — repayment or endowment.

The Ideal Homes computer digests your financial data and comes up with a print-out of how much you can borrow and what deals are being offered by 10 and more competitive building societies and banks. The service will also tell you additional costs such as land registry charges and stamp duty.



'And they lived as happily as their mortgage would allow'

Having had first-hand experience of the Ideal Homes computer, I would recommend people planning to buy a house or flat to visit their nearest Ideal Homes site purely to check the costs and what different building societies and banks are offering now.

For example, on a joint salary worth £22,000 a year the Abbey National will lend £30,000. On a property worth £30,000, only the Abbey out of the computer list offers a 100 per cent mortgage. Barclays Bank and the Bristol & West come bottom, offering only £45,000, that is, 95 per cent of the property value.

As our table shows, the Ideal Homes service gives a comparison between repayment and endowment. The Alliance & Leicester offers an endowment mortgage costing nearly £22 a month more than its repayment version. But for that the home buyer receives a £23,200 bonus at the end. Not surprisingly, Ideal Homes does not cover pension mortgages as they are too specialized. But pension mortgages are a must for the self-employed or anyone without a company pension scheme. The pension mortgage has been around for several years

but is only now, with tax relief on endowment premiums a thing of the past, beginning to be fully appreciated.

The advantage of a loan linked to a personal pension scheme is that you get tax relief on the mortgage interest in the normal way. But you get full tax relief at your highest rate paid on the contributions to a personal pension plan. The mortgage is eventually repaid at retirement age from the commuted lump sum benefit you are allowed to draw at retirement from your personal pension plan.

As our table shows, Sun Life worked out a pension mortgage on the same criteria as the Ideal Homes examples. For under £27 a month more, our 35-year-old on retirement at 60 not only receives a handy £11,246 in cash over and above the amount needed to repay the loan. He also receives a pension for life of more than £17,000 a year.

And as every life company will point out, it would encourage someone taking out a pension mortgage to increase the annual payments to keep pace with inflation if possible.

Hilary Gomer

### Net monthly cost of £45,000 home loan over 24 years at 11% for a borrower aged 35

|                       | Repayment | Endowment | Basic rate | Pension | 80% taxpayer |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------|
| Net mort repaymt      | 374.90    |           |            |         |              |
| Net mort policy       | 10.69     |           |            |         |              |
| *Total                | 385.59    |           |            |         |              |
| End of term           | nil       |           |            |         |              |
| Net int.              |           | 332.75    | 332.75     | 247.50  |              |
| Endow prem            |           | 70.48     |            | 57.98   | 55.20        |
| Total                 |           | 403.23    |            | 430.70  | 302.70       |
| End of term cash      |           |           |            |         |              |
| residue after         |           |           |            |         |              |
| loan repaymt          |           | 23,000    |            |         | 11,246       |
| (incl terminal bonus) |           |           |            |         | 17,000pa     |
|                       |           |           |            |         |              |

\* First 16 years average total net cost including mortgage protection policy is £276.22 a month rising to £402.26 in years 16 to 25.  
\*\* All figures except where stated (pension) assume tax relief at basic rate only where appropriate.  
Sources: Sun Life and Ideal Homes

1984 & 1985 Observer Small Unit Trust Group

1985 Money Management Small Unit Trust Management Group

# Vanguard

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We have also been awarded the Money Management "Small Unit Trust Management Group of the Year" Award for 1985. We were the only group, by their criteria, to have achieved 100% above-average performance over one and three years.

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VOLKSWAGEN JETTA GL—£7174

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TOYOTA CARINA 1600—£6959

DAIHATSU CHARMANT 1.6 LE—£5899

LANCIA PRISMA 1600 GL—£6551

SEAT MALAGA 1500 GL—£6710

SAAB 900—£6130

VAUXHALL CAVALIER 1.6 LD—£7081

FIAT REGATA 100 SUPER—£7540

AUSTIN MONTEGO 1.6 HL—£7590

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FIAT REGATA 70 COMFORT—£5925

RENAULT 9 BROADWAY 1.6 D—£6130

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RENAULT 9 BROADWAY 1.6 D—£6130

NISSAN SUNNY 1300 GS—£5726

VOLKSWAGEN JETTA GL—£7174

ALFA ROMEO GIULIETTA 1.8—£7950

As you can see, they were all in there pitching to become Which Car's 'Best Buy' - the Orion, Cavalier, Montego - family cars from Alfa to Volkswagen.

But it took the Fiat Regata to show them all the way home with a combination of virtues that put the result beyond doubt.

To use Which Car's own words:

"Performance is one of the Regata's strong suits...The twin cam 100 Super can manage a class-leading 109 mph and the 0-60 mph dash in under 10 secs."

"...ride comfort is good...and handling safe and predictable."

"The Regata's interior is spacious...equipment levels are high too. In total, the Regata is quiet and refined."

"A truly massive boot makes the point that the Regata is a very competent load carrier as well."

"Fiat have gone to a lot of trouble to make the Regata one of the most refined economy machines in its class...All versions return very good fuel economy, however hard they are driven."

And to sum up:

"Buy a Regata and you get a lot of car for your money. All models are well equipped when compared with rivals and although the Regata never sets out to be

a massive car it uses its interior space to great effect. In addition, all models are pleasant to drive, handle predictably and shouldn't cost a fortune to run."

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**But talk to him now - he may be able to tempt you even more with a very special offer.**

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## Regata From £5,695\*

# FIAT

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دليل فيات



## FAMILY MONEY/4

## A star rises in the East — again

## UNIT TRUSTS

The most recent stars of the unit trust performance tables are the Japanese — after a fairly miserable 1985.

The most recent three-month performance figures from *Planned Savings* show that the top seven unit trusts are either Japanese or strongly invested in Japan. These in mind that these figures are on an offer-to-offer basis only.

## JAPANESE UNIT TRUSTS

Results of £100 investment held over 3 mths\*

|                              | 1 yr  | 3 yrs |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Abbey Japan                  | 124.7 | 248.9 |
| Allied Dunbar Japan          | 128.5 | 224.3 |
| Arbuthnot Portfolio Japan    | 132.2 | 150.3 |
| Baltic Japan & General       | 126.1 | 172.8 |
| Barclays Japan & Gen.        | 118.3 | 218.2 |
| Baring Japan                 | 125.5 |       |
| Baring Japan Special         | 131.7 |       |
| Baring Japan Sunrise         | 111.9 |       |
| Barrington Japan             | 131.7 | 141.8 |
| BG Japan                     | 128.0 | 157.3 |
| Britannia Japan Performance  | 146.1 | 248.4 |
| Britannia Japan Smaller Cos. | 127.3 | 125.7 |
| County Bank Japan Growth     | 147.6 | 178.0 |
| CS Japan                     | 141.2 | 155.8 |
| Dunedin Japan Sm. Cos.       | 121.8 |       |
| EFM Japan Japanese Cos.      | 118.1 | 123.6 |
| EFM Japan                    | 115.8 | 208.1 |
| Fidelity Japan               | 128.2 | 303.9 |
| Fidelity Japan Spec Sits.    | 120.1 | 131.1 |
| Framlington Japan & Gen.     | 115.8 | 123.0 |
| Gartmore Japan               | 133.2 | 283.0 |
| Grovet Japan Growth          | 128.4 | 142.2 |
| GT Japan & General           | 122.7 | 131.1 |
| Henderson Japan              | 134.2 | 254.2 |
| Henderson Japan Spec. Sits.  | 138.2 | 144.1 |
| Hill Samuel Japanese Tech.   | 105.5 | 108.9 |
| Holborn Japanese             | 122.8 |       |
| Kinwrt. Benson Jap. Growth   | 131.5 | 148.0 |
| LAS Japan                    | 122.8 |       |
| Lloyds Bank Japan Growth     | 129.7 |       |
| London & Manchester Japan    | 126.5 |       |
| M&G Japan & General          | 123.7 | 135.6 |
| M&G Japan Smaller Cos.       | 117.8 | 130.2 |
| Mercury Japan                | 128.0 | 144.7 |
| Midland Bank Japan & Pacific | 129.1 | 147.3 |
| MIM Japan Performance        | 135.8 | 176.9 |
| New Court Japan              | 125.3 | 130.2 |
| Oppenheimer Japan Growth     | 141.0 | 180.1 |
| Prov. Capitol Japan          | 119.7 | 139.9 |
| Royal London Japan Growth    | 120.1 |       |
| S&P Japan Growth             | 127.1 | 138.8 |
| S&P Japan Smaller Cos.       | 117.1 | 127.8 |
| Schroder Japan Smaller Cos.  | 130.9 | 188.8 |
| Schroder Tokyo               | 121.4 | 141.2 |
| Scott Equitable Japan        | 123.6 |       |
| Sentinel Japanese Technology | 128.8 | 128.9 |
| Stewart Japan                | 115.4 | 134.8 |
| Sun Life Japan Growth        | 129.1 |       |
| Target Japan                 | 145.9 | 174.7 |
| TR Japan Growth              | 128.8 |       |
| Tynhall Japan Growth         | 120.5 | 128.6 |
| Wardley Japan                | 140.8 | 147.3 |
| Average                      | 127.3 | 141.8 |

\* Offer to offer, income not reinvested. Source: *Planned Savings* Magazine

and that, in reality, three months is precious little time to judge performance. Remember too that the commodity unit trusts were high fliers in the first statistics released for 1986.

That said, it is good to see the Japanese back where they were two years ago, at the top of the performance tables. Last year only two Japanese unit trusts stood out. The MIM Japan Performance and the Schroder Japanese Smaller

Companies funds were well in front of the Japanese competition last year and highly placed among all unit trusts. Briefly, the main reason for the Japanese star waning last year was that many of the unit trusts were in the wrong stocks. The Japanese high technology exporters, which had served the trusts so well in the past, proved to be their downfall. Instead domestic stocks, in areas such as real estate and the financial sector, boomed. As these stocks, on fundamental matters such as price/earnings ratios, did not look like good buys to an overseas investor, many of the trusts either missed out or were too slow in switching.

Several factors have stimulated Japanese unit trusts in recent months. Lower interest rates and a strong yen have undoubtedly boosted performance figures, as indeed have lower oil prices. The Schroder Japanese Smaller Companies unit trust has risen by 85 per cent since the end of June last year. During this period the yen has increased by 25 per cent against sterling and in sterling terms the Nikkei-Dow has risen by 53.5 per cent. The fact that the trust has outstripped both currency and market factors is very much to its credit.

"We have tended to specialise in small undiscovered domestic," says Jan Kingsett, the manager of the trust. The investment research necessary to spot the opportunities among the type of companies that the trust invests in is carried out by the four analysts in Schroder's Japanese office. "A lot of the new ideas that our analysts are now coming up with are in the high technology and electronics

The pattern may not be repeated

areas," says Mr Kingsett. "But it is very much a stock fund, picking the right stocks without agonising about the resulting sector consequences." Obviously the success of the fund means that some of the "undiscovered" have now been well and truly discovered and the criteria for selecting them are in some respects no longer valid. "The more that people see the opportunities out there the more difficult it

Lawrence Lever

## Geographic approach to stock selection

Paul Graves. "The trust is tiny in size, about £7 million in all," he says. "It has a limited band of about 25 to 30 selected stocks which makes it fairly easy to monitor."

"We avoided the traditional foreigners' approach, the blue chip electronics, for instance, and went for those we saw as the greatest beneficiaries of the domestic stimulation." Mr Graves says he has adopted almost a geographic approach to stock selection and has invested heavily in railways and large land development projects. The trust retains its heavy emphasis on domestic, although Mr Graves says he is not going to hang his hat purely on the domestic peg. "There are spectacular opportunities in the high-tech companies," he says.

Bill Stuttford, chairman of Framlington, is concerned that people do not seem to be very interested in buying Framlington's Japan and General Unit Trust. It has not, however, been a good performer. "The Japanese market is the one to be buying at the moment. If any country is going to benefit from the lower oil prices it will be Japan," he says.

At the beginning of 1983 America was in favour with investors, and Japan at the beginning of the following year. Europe, according to Mr Stuttford, captured the imagination at the beginning of 1985. Could the Japanese be back this year?

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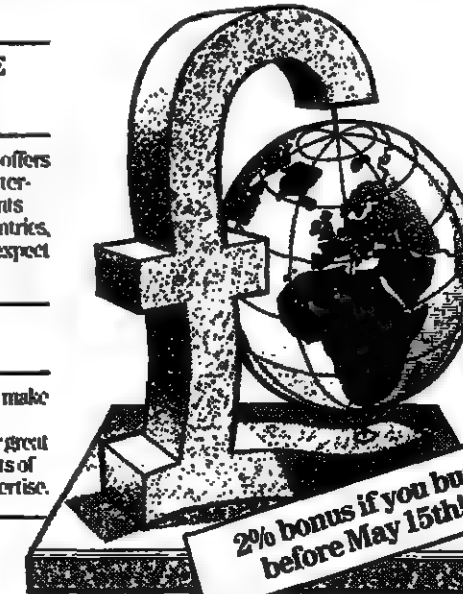
Specialist unit trusts are based on the idea that experts do the day-to-day buying and selling. Deciding which part of the world offers most opportunity is left to the investor, and that's difficult. Standard Life's Managed Trust, however, takes all investment decisions off your shoulders. Their experts will choose where to invest your money, and will move it around to take advantage of the best opportunities worldwide.

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Back in November 1983, when Wardley decided to relaunch their International Growth Trust (formerly the Wardley Natural Resources Trust) they did so for very good reasons.

**Market Movements**  
Every year investors see some markets perform exceptionally well and others do badly. Over the last year the most attractive has been Europe, whilst markets such as Hong Kong and Singapore have performed with much less flair. In the long term, one can expect cyclical performance from any market but in the short term you need to check regularly that your money is invested in the right area.

**Investment Policy**  
Our Managers set about creating a unit trust that could move around the world at will. And into any market, be it ordinary shares, fixed interest securities or simply hard currency. This policy has been put into practice with substantial gains after only twenty-two weeks. In that time, investors who placed £1000 with the Wardley International Growth Trust have seen it grow to £1,606 net of charges!

Of course, this rate of growth cannot be guaranteed to continue and the value of units and income can go down as well as up. However, Wardley is confident that it will continue to invest in the right markets at the right time — with all-out capital growth as the prime target.

**Wardley Around the World**  
Wardley, with its extensive network of on-the-spot researchers and investment professionals, is particularly well equipped to buy the world.

In Hong Kong, Tokyo, New York, Melbourne and Singapore, Wardley offices continuously monitor and invest in their own markets — co-ordinated from our office in the City of London. Thus, when changes occur in far away places, we are ideally placed to react with great speed.

Recently, the stockmarkets of Japan, Spain and interestingly the Philippines experienced some significant rises. Wardley's International Growth Trust reacted by buying into these markets with excellent results.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**  
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**Current Tactics**  
The International Growth Trust is truly international — we are currently invested (as at 21.4.86) as follows: USA 19%, UK 18%, Japan 18%, Sweden 11%, France 8%, Germany 8%, Netherlands 5%, Italy 5%, others and cash 12%.

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In the case of joint applications, each must sign and attach full details of the other's application.

Please tick the appropriate boxes if you would like:

(a) to receive a statement of the value of your investment (b) to receive a statement of the value of your investment (c) to receive a statement of the value of your investment

Please send this completed application form and cheque to the Wardley Unit Trust Managers Limited, Wardley House, 71 The Quadrant, London W1 1AA. Telephone: 01-629 1302 or 1303. (Not applicable in Eire)

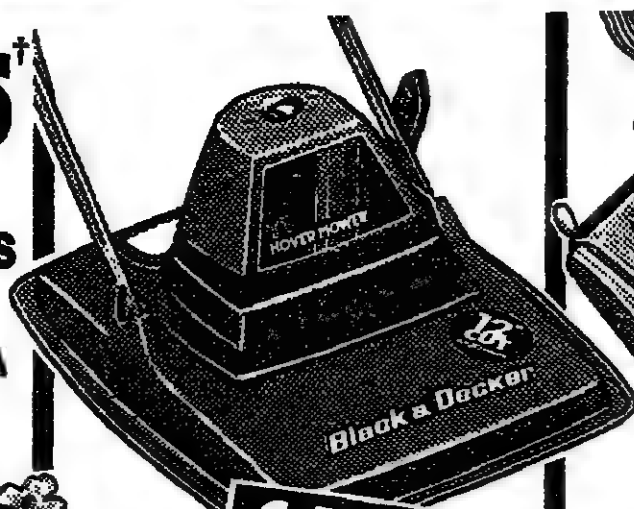


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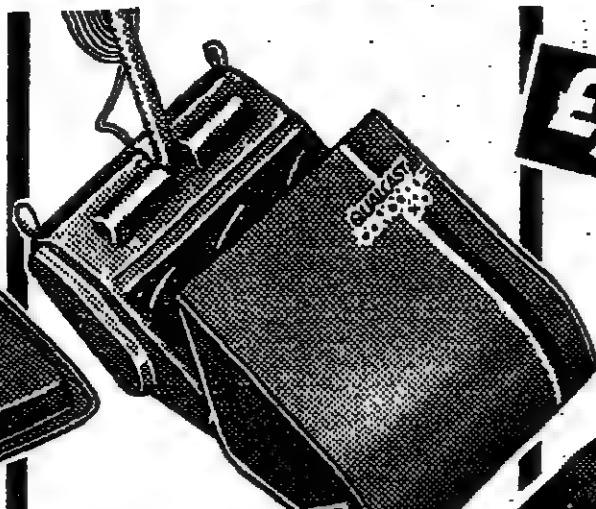
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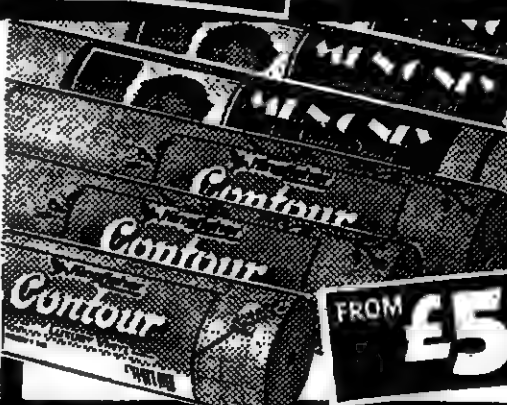
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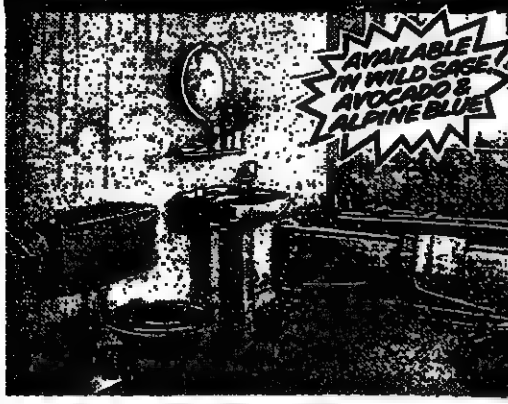
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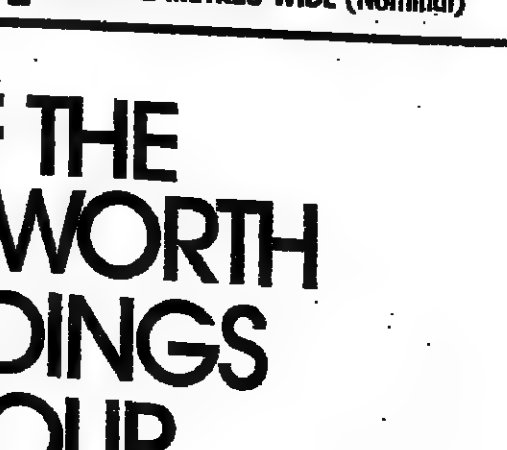


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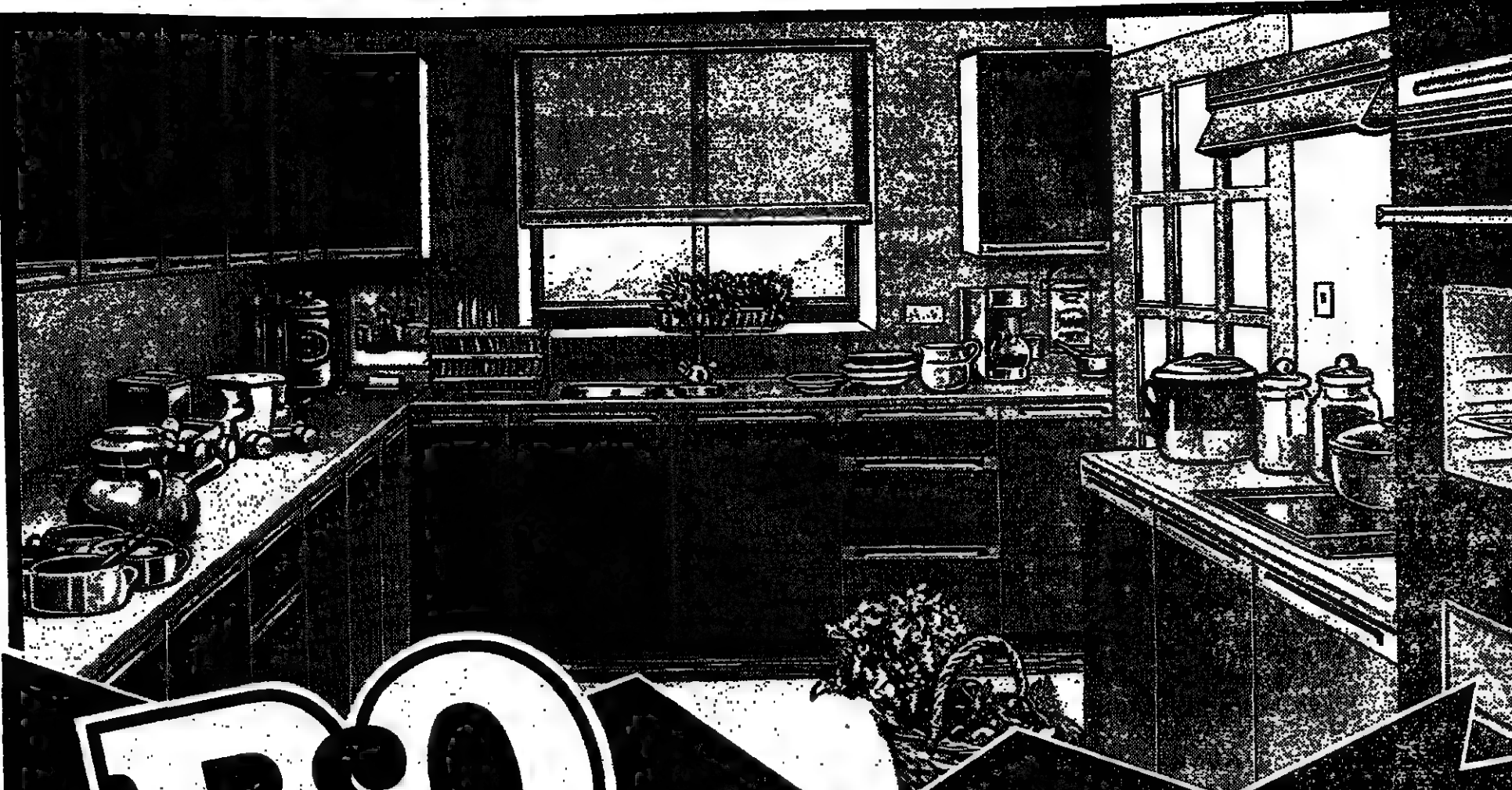
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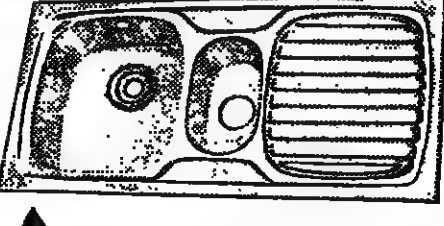
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(Examples based on a 25 year mortgage loan of £30,000 secured in the case of the conventional repayment method through Norwich Union, a gross interest rate of 12%, income tax at 29%, and the maintenance of Norwich Union's present levels of annual and terminal bonus, which depend upon future profits, and, therefore, cannot be guaranteed. The Minimum Cost Endowment Plan surplus includes a projected terminal bonus payment of £16,099. The borrower is a man aged 34.)

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Norwich Union's £6 billion investment portfolio is managed with flair and care to produce generous bonuses that once awarded are permanent additions to the value of your policy.

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### CHECK WITH THE EXPERTS

Do go and see your bank, building society, or insurance broker. If you are already repaying a mortgage through the conventional method you will find it costs little to switch to the

Norwich Union Plan – and it could pay handsome dividends in the long run.

We're sure that your financial adviser will agree that by any objective measure the value for money Norwich Union offer is extremely hard to beat.

## You're better off the Norwich Way.



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Tenants who buy from the council find bills can take the pleasure out of home ownership

## Flat family face £20,000 repairs

### PROPERTY

For an increasing number of council house tenants who bought their rented flats at substantial discounts, the joys of home ownership have turned into a financial nightmare.

On the Churchill Gardens Estate in south-west London, Renny Hudson and the other lessees who have bought their council flats enjoy a good relationship with their landlord, Westminster City Council. But they have now been told to expect bills in the region of £13,000 each for major work that is needed to the properties.

Mr Hudson said: "The 'right to buy' legislation enabled people like me to buy property and have the security of ownership. I bought to enjoy a contented retirement which is now shattered."

The 1980 Act as amended, does provide that where a

tenant buys his flat, he cannot be charged for any work in rectifying structural defects found within 10 years of his purchase, unless he was told of them at the time he bought, or unless the council did not find out about the defect until 10 years after the sale.

The difficulty is defining what is a "structural defect" for which lessees may not be liable, and what is a "structural repair" which may be their responsibility.

The London borough of Sutton is considering bringing what it believes is the first test case to court. A lessee who bought under the "right to buy" legislation is refusing to pay towards the cost of a new roof.

She is alleging that the new roof is a structural defect and her lease makes her liable for repairs only. The council considers that the replaced roof is part of the tenants' obligation to repair.

Tenants who bought before the 1980 Act came into force, cannot even take advantage of citing the 10-year structural defect rule as this part of the Act does not apply retrospectively.

Felicity Jessup bought her council flat prior to the Act. In 1973 she and her first husband had taken a tenancy, in Westbourne Gardens, west London, of a newly converted top-floor council flat which had a completely new roof. Six months after they moved in, Mrs Jessup says the original developer and an architect carried out an inspection of the property and she was told that the flat had a 30-year period before any major works would need to be done.

They decided in 1978 to buy the flat from Westminster City Council. They did not have a private survey but the council itself gave them a mortgage.

Throughout the time of their ownership they have had problems with the condition of the flat, particularly the roof. They have constantly been concerned with the delays on the council's part in doing repairs and with the standard of workmanship when the work was eventually done.

Mr Jessup said: "For the last six weeks we have had scaffolding at the property, for which we have to pay, which apparently is to stop pieces of stucco dropping on passersby. The council has told us that the whole roof will have to be taken off and replaced. The dry rot is so bad that I understand that some of the external walls actually have to be taken down. We have been told that as a rough guide our share of the cost, which is 36 per cent of the total for the property, could be between £20,000 and £40,000."

The difference in the two figures is because the council would like us to move out of the property and the higher figure is incurred if we decide to stay and the builders have to work round us."

They feel that the council's alleged neglect and mismanagement over the years have

caused the predicament that they are now in. They are faced with having to sell their flat to pay the repair bills as they already have a substantial mortgage on the property and are unable to pay £20,000 or any similar figure. The sum of £40,000 is even more out of the question, yet they claim, that they are unable to move out as they will have to pay both the costs of rented accommodation and the outgoings on the flat.

When asked about the Jessups' allegations of mismanagement and neglect, a council spokesman said: "Doing all the repairs at once works out less expensively than doing patchwork repairs over the years."

As regards the cost of the work the council said: "The exact figures for the cost of the work are not available and the figures we have given are a rough estimate. It is always a good idea to have a full survey of your property before you

### New legislation is on the way

buy. The council does have extended payments for financing available for its lessees. The Jessups do have redress to the court. If the court feels they have been mistreated it will find in their favour."

The Jessups are taking legal advice on the council's actions. Meanwhile, new legislation is on its way. The Housing and Planning Bill is going through Parliament and it is likely to become law in the summer. The Bill will place new limits on the charges payable by council flat buyers for repairs during the first five years after they have bought and it introduces a new right to a loan in respect of repair charges.

There may, therefore, be some limited help at hand for the future but council flat tenants should still beware if they do decide to join the nation of homeowners.

Susan Fieldman



No joy for the Jessups: The cost is just a nightmare.

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finding time to devote to planning their own personal financial affairs. One of the main obstacles is simply collecting all the relevant information," said Peter Evans, of Allied Dunbar. "Even more difficult is doing it in such a way that you are able to identify problems that stand in the way of achieving your future financial objectives and then finding solutions to them."

The specimen review is impressive and covers everything, giving a breakdown of your capital position, details of all your assets, a checklist of your financial advisers, diary

of events (when loans finish being repaid, insurance policies mature, inheritances are likely to materialize etc) and full details of your likely pension position at retirement age. This is very important as it projects your earnings forward and the resulting sums needed to provide a comfortable living at today's standards look like telephone numbers.

And the entire financial review (for which most firms would charge a fee of at least £100) is absolutely free. Full details from Allied Dunbar, Allied Dunbar Centre, Swindon SN1 1EL (Swindon 28291).

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**Weekend television and radio programmes**  
**Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle**

## Sunday



Janet Suzman (as Edwina) and Nicol Williamson who plays the title role in *Lord Mountbatten: The Last Viceroy* (ITV, 7.45pm)

| BBC 2 |   | CHANNEL 4 |   |
|-------|---|-----------|---|
| 6.50  | Open University. Until 1.55.  | 1.05      | <b>Irish Angel - Hands.</b> The art of lace-making  |
| 1.55  | <b>Sunday Grandstand</b> introduced by Steve Rider<br>Motor Racing: the San Marino Grand Prix, Ica Hockers; the Hellenic League Championship play-offs. World Snooker: Second Round action in the Embassy World Professional Snooker Championship. Squash: the Men's Final of the Hic-<br>etic British Open   | 1.35      | <b>The Making of Britain.</b> Dr Kevin Sharpe assesses the reign of Charles I   |
| 6.40  | <b>The Money Programme.</b> presented by Brian Wildicks and Valerie Singleton, includes a profile of Canadian, Graham Day, who, next Thursday, takes over as Chairman of British Leyland. During the past three years he has closed shipyards, sacked management, and ruthlessly cut workforces. What has he in store for British Leyland?  | 2.00      | <b>The Pocket Money Programme.</b> Financial advice for the young, from the young   |
| 7.15  | <b>Young Musician of the Year 1986.</b> A pianist, a wind player, a string player and a brass player compete for the award and a place in the Eurovision Young Musician of the Year competition. They perform in the presence of the Patron of the competition, the Duchess of Kent, and to a distinguished panel of judges comprising Jack Brymer, Erich Kunberg, John Lill, Harry Mortimer, David Ellis, Alun Hoddinott, John Manduell and Brynden Thomson. The results will be announced by the chairman of the jury, Lady Barbicott. The BBC Philharmonic Orchestra is conducted by Brynden Thomson | 2.30      | <b>Fairs in the Good Old Summertime (1949)</b> starring Judy Garland and Van Johnson. A musical set in turn-of-the-century Chicago about a music shop assistant and her colleagues who she thinks she hates. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard    |
| 9.25  | <b>Helmut.</b> Episode nine covers the years 1955 and 1956. Klarchen leaves to have an abortion, the result of the affair with Hermann  | 4.25      | <b>Flint: Movie Maniacs (1938)</b> starring The Three Stooges as acting ropewalkers mistaken for efficiency experts. Directed by Del Lord   |
| 11.45 | <b>World Snooker.</b> Highlights of this evening's second round matches. Ends 1.00.   | 4.45      | <b>Durrell in Russia.</b> Gerald and Lure Durrell visit the delta of the River Volga, a haven for millions of waterfowl and other birds (Oracle)  |
|       |   | 5.15      | <b>News summary and weather</b> followed by <b>The Business Programme.</b> An interview with Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and a report concerning the failing methods of Dixons and its takeover target, Woolworth |
|       |   | 6.00      | <b>Second Glance.</b> A filmic impression of hands  |
|       |   | 6.15      | <b>Swimming.</b> The Speedo Fast Water Meet from the Mandes Swimming Baths, Gwent   |
|       |   | 7.15      | <b>Path of the Rain God.</b> The third and final part of the series following the cycle of water from a Belize mountain peak to a coral reef (Oracle)   |
|       |   | 8.15      | <b>Sinfonietta.</b> The London Sinfonietta, conducted by David Atherton, perform the first movement of Alban Berg's Chamber concerto with Paul Crossley (piano) and Nona Luddell (violin)   |
|       |   | 9.00      | <b>Zastrozzi.</b> A Romance. Part three of the dramatized version of a novel written by Shelley   |
|       |   | 10.00     | <b>Swamp Disaster.</b> An animated short reflecting on a post-nuclear world   |
|       |   | 10.15     | <b>Flam: Love Story? (1944)</b> starring Margaret Lockwood and Stewart Granger. Melodramatic story of the love of a concert pianist, with only a few months to live, for an engineer who is going blind. Directed by Leslie Arliss            |

**Fire\* (1941)** A documentary about how Londoners celebrated Christmas, 1940. Directed

on Channel 4, 2.30pm

12.30.

Chausson (Poème for wind/orchestra with Kyung-wa Chung, violin)

8.00 David Murray directs  
BBC Concert Orchestra of  
London Dufay (Gloria ad  
modum tubae, and  
Chanson etc), Rubizra  
(Medea) and  
Coueurs desolés), 9.00 News

9.05 Your Concert Choice  
Kedrov (Our Father),  
Korotkiy (The April Tree),  
Dvorak (Sextet in A, Op  
48), Babajanjan (Under  
Sonata Levon  
Chachaturian and Clifford  
Benson), Smetana  
(Scherzo, Festive Symphony)  
Music Weekly includes  
David Matthews on  
Beethoven and the  
Prometheus theme, and  
Alan Tyson on Some new  
evidence on Mozart's  
Figaro

11.15 Michelle Campione, piano  
recital: Works by  
Liszt including the Fantasia  
and Fugue on B A C H and  
Sonata in B minor

11.25 Scottish National  
Orchestra (under Erce),  
with Paula, violin Haydn  
(Symphony No 94)  
Dvorak (Violin Concerto in  
A minor), Bartok  
(Miraculous Mandarins suite)

1.40 Le Capriccioles  
Mason (harpsichord)  
plays partitas by Suzuki  
Nash Ensemble Tippett  
(Serenade for four voices),  
Holloway (Serenade for wind  
quintet and string  
quintet), Mozart (Serenade in  
F, K 561)

3.45 The Conflagration  
Singspiel for  
concerts Music by  
Haydn BBC Concert  
Orchestra/Schutz Choir  
of London With soloists  
Dietrich, Dickson, Nicol  
and Goldthorpe Act  
2 at 4.30

5.15 A Captive Lion Paola  
Delfino stars in Elaine  
Fensterl a biography of  
Marna Tsvetayeva

6.15 The Russian String  
Quartet Alberty Quartet

play Les Vendredis, Book 1  
(the work of many  
Russian composers)

6.54 Changes versus  
anthology With Robin  
Conners, Rosalind Shanks,  
Guy Holden

7.08 Russian Music, part 2  
Quartet on the name  
Belyayev

7.40 The Modern Novel John  
Stevens reads his own

8.00 BBC Philharmonic (under  
Almona-Marsani), with  
Alexander Baillie (cello)  
Bach (Rhapsody for  
hebraique Schelomo),  
and Dvorak (Symphony No 8)

8.10 Anthony Payne Jane  
Manning (soprano), John  
McCarthy (piano) The song  
cycle Evening Land

9.30 The Quality of Cabinet  
Government 1) Peter  
Hennessy talks to Lord  
Vine of Rievaulx (r)  
2) Peter Donohoe piano  
recital Bach (Fugue  
Suite No 5 in G, BWV 516),  
Busoni (Toccata, 1921,  
and Elegie No 2), Saich  
Toccata, Adagio and  
Fugue in C BWV  
564 transcribed by  
Busoni

11.00 Samuel Wesley New  
Irish Chamber Orchestra,  
with Malcolm Proud  
(harpsichord) includes  
Wesley's Symphony in A,  
c 1790 and his Symphony  
in D 1784

11.57 News 12.00 Closedown  
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Radio 2

News on the Hour: Headlines  
7.30am, Sports Desk 10.20pm,  
1.02, 2.02, 3.02, 4.02, 5.02,  
6.02, 10.02 Cricket Scoreboard  
7.30pm

4.00am Martin Stanford (s 6.00  
Steve Truelove (s 7.30 Roger  
Royce says Good Morning  
Radio 2 (s 8.45 Melvyn Laing  
(s 11.00 Tribute to Harold  
Arden 11.30 Desmond Carrington  
(s 12.00) Benny Gold (s 1.30)  
3.00 Alan Dale (s 4.00 Jazz

Rest of radio and Regional TV on facing page

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